

Articles by Capt. Mahan and Richard Harding Davis in this Number

Collier's

Household Number for May

The May Pole





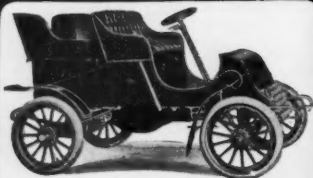
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makes clean-skinned men and women. A luxurious antiseptic cleanser—gives the complexion a "thoroughbred look"—free from unpleasant secretions—fresh, clear, wholesome. Have you tried it? For all who care for their appearance, it is the skin soap.

Woodbury's Facial Cream prevents freckles and tan.

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Model A
With Detachable Tonneau,
\$850.00.



Model B, Touring Car
\$900.00.
Without Tonneau, \$800.00.



Our Cars and Our Record— Do You Know Them?

The first Cadillac was put on the market early in 1903.

"Can't be sold profitably for the money," competitors said, and prophesied an early rise in price or decline in quality.

The end of the year saw the country full of satisfaction-giving Cadillacs, and our sales exceeded by those of only one manufacturer.

In the recent contest a stock Cadillac went up Eagle Rock Hill on the high gear in 8:19, winning first prize for vehicles of its class and defeating all machines under double its rated horse-power.

At all the big auto shows this season, where the most discriminating purchasers are found, the Cadillac exhibits have been centers of attraction to an extent that speaks volumes both for the reputation of the Cadillac and for the mechanic's excellence of the machines exhibited. Here Cadillacs were sold during the New York Show than any other make.

Model B, embodies more novel and exclusive features of merit than can be found in any other automobile, no matter what the price.

Frame is of pressed steel; running gear and suspension system an absolutely unique and unrivaled combination of strength and flexibility that makes the car ride over the roughest roads as safely and smoothly as a Pullman coach. In points of speed, design, construction, luxury of appointments, ease of control and quietness of running, it is all that the name Cadillac stands for—greatest results; fewest complications. All 1904 Cadillacs are equipped with elastic tires.

Model A carries several improvements, otherwise it is the same safe, speedy, reliable machine as last year, and is sold at the same price—\$750 as a runabout; \$850 complete with detachable tonneau.

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Fine All-Wool
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Worsted Suit



in style and fit our garments are incomparably superior to any but the product of high-priced city tailors.

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In order to establish customers throughout the United States, we are giving on the first order received from any one person, a handsome suit case, which we use to ship the suit. The suit case that goes with each suit is most presentable and would cost in your local store from \$3 to \$5.

A trial is all we ask. You run no risk in ordering from us, as we guarantee absolutely a perfect fit. We do not ask you to pay for the goods before seeing them. We send them by express C. O. D., with the privilege of examination at Express Office, and if the suit is not satisfactory in fabric, finish or fit, you need not accept it; it will be returned to us at our expense. The suit shown in the picture is our No. 251, and is a sensible, becoming suit to most gentlemen. The price is \$12.00. It is entirely new, out of the ordinary and very stylish. Samples of cloth that make up nicely in this style are shown in our new catalogue, which contains styles and samples varying in price from \$12.00 to \$20.00. Our catalogue and

SAMPLES OF CLOTH FREE will be sent you the very day your request for same reaches us. Remember, we have no agents, no branch stores, and no connection with any other clothing concern. Our business has been established 40 years. Write to-day for samples. Address Meyer Livingston Sons, Dept. 48, South Bend, Ind.

Reference: Citizens National Bank, South Bend, Ind.



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sticks to a Marlin every time. It is the gun for records and kills.

Accuracy in Marlin repeaters is always absolute.

The solid top and side ejector are distinctive and original Marlin features, which others only imitate.

¶ The Marlin rifle, 22 calibre, has Marlin accuracy, simplicity and reliability. The best little rifle made. Shoots 22 short, long and long rifle cartridges in the same gun without any change or adjusting.

¶ The Marlin 16-gauge shotguns are the smallest and lightest repeating guns manufactured. A new, well-balanced gun of great accuracy. Handles stiff loads safely and well.

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Chocolates and Confections
Sold everywhere.
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Makes You Eat.
Karo
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coaxes a new appetite. At all grocers. 10c, 25c, 50c.

Corn Products Co., New York and Chicago.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago Every Day—NEW YORK CENTRAL



Note the "K. B." Shoulder and inside construction of coat.

"THE MAN INSIDE THE CLOTHES"

The man who has worn Kohn Brothers' Fine Clothes need not be told that we dress you as well as your merchant tailor, for half the money. He knows it. You don't. You should. You take no chances. Every garment guaranteed "as represented or money back." We illustrate on this page our Summer Suit. A Summer Coat made with the "K. B." Shoulder and permanent front. Suits from \$10 to \$20.

Ask your dealer for Kohn Brothers Fine Clothes. Look for our label—insist upon having it. Write for illustrated booklet No. 5, "The Clothes a Man Should Wear," a story of good clothes, when and how to wear them. If your clothier does not sell Kohn Bros. clothing, write us and we will give you the name of one who does.

KOHN BROTHERS CHICAGO



IN MAY

—and all the time—

PETTIJOHN

IS QUEEN OF CEREAL FOODS

Pettijohn, freshly cooked, as all cereals should be, is so deliciously mellow, so tempting, so inviting that it pleases everyone—always.

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LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

"The original school you hear so much about."

A Record No Other Correspondence School Has Equaled

In the Year 1897 the founders of the Page-Davis School originated the system of advertisement writing—taught the first class ever formed—and placed the profession on a legitimate basis, proving that it could be successfully taught just as law and medicine are taught. *Read page 9 in our prospectus for full details.*

In the Year 1902 the students of the Page-Davis School signified their entire approval of the course of instruction by giving Edward T. Page, their instructor, a banquet in New York City. *Read page 29 in our handsome prospectus for full details.*

Early in the Year 1903 the students gave the Page-Davis Company a beautiful loving-cup as a mark of their appreciation, not only of the instruction received, but of the continual interest manifested in their welfare by the Page-Davis Company long after their graduation. *Read page 30 in our handsome prospectus for full details.*

Later in the Year 1903 the United States Attorney called Edward T. Page into the United States Court to appear on the stand as expert, and give his opinion as to the instruction necessary to qualify a man for advertisement writing. *(Read other literature sent free giving full details of the report.)*

These four incidents in the life of this great institution, each marking a mighty step forward in its wonderful progress, are, after all, only of secondary importance, compared with the individual success of the individual students.

Taught Thoroughly by Correspondence

Do You Realize the Full Significance of These Facts to You?

We are glad to have you ask us what has the Page-Davis Company done, what our students are doing, and what we can do for you. We will answer promptly and completely, if you write to us for our large prospectus mailed free.

Page-Davis Co.

Suite 19, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago

THE
EQUITABLE
HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER

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J. H. HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT

DO YOU KNOW

that you can buy 5% Gold Bonds on instalments—and have them insured while you are paying for them?

A good investment for you—if you live. A splendid protection for your family—if you die.

Opportunities for men of character to act as representatives. Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

Send this coupon, or write, for particulars

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I would like to receive information regarding Gold Bond for \$..... issued to a person aged years.

Name.....

Address.....

DEAFNESS CURED

A Device That Is Scientific, Simple, Direct, and Instantly Restores Hearing In Even the Oldest Person — Comfortable, Invisible, and Perfect Fitting.

190-Page Book Containing a History of the Discovery and Many Hundred Signed Testimonials From All Parts of the World — SENT FREE.



The True Story of the Invention of Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums Told by Geo. H. Wilson, the Inventor.

I was deaf from infancy. Eminent doctors, surgeons and ear specialists treated me at great expense, and yet did me no good. I tried all the artificial appliances that claimed to restore hearing, but they failed to benefit me in the least. I even went to the best specialists in the world, but their efforts were unavailing.

My case was pronounced incurable!

I grew desperate; my deafness tormented me. Daily I was becoming more of a recluse, avoiding the companionship of people because of the annoyance my deafness and sensitiveness caused me. Finally I began to experiment on myself, and after patient years of study, labor and personal expense, I perfected something that I found took the place of the natural ear drums, and I called it Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drum, which I now wear day and night with perfect comfort, and do not even have to remove them when washing. No one can tell I am wearing them, as they do not show, and, as they give no discomfort whatever, I scarcely know it myself.

With these drums I can now hear a whisper. I join in the general conversation and hear everything going on around me. I can hear a sermon or lecture from any part of a large church or hall. My general health is improved because of the great change my Ear Drums have made in my life. My spirits are bright and cheerful; I am cured, changed man.

Since my fortunate discovery it is no longer necessary for any deaf person to carry a trumpet, a tube or any other such old-fashioned makeshift. My Common Sense Ear Drum is built on the strictest scientific principles, contains no metal, wires, or strings of any kind, and is entirely new and up to date in all respects. It is so small that no one can see it when in position, yet it collects all the sound waves and focuses them against the drum head, causing you to hear naturally and perfectly. It will do this even when the natural ear drums are partially or entirely destroyed, perforated, scarred, relaxed or thickened. It fits any ear from childhood to old age, male or female, and aside from the fact that it does not show, it never causes the least irritation, and can be used with comfort day and night without removal for any cause.

With my device I can cure deafness in any person, no matter how acquired, whether from catarrh, scarlet fever, typhoid or brain fever, measles, whooping cough, gatherings in the ear, shocks from artillery or through accidents. My invention not only cures, but at once stops the progress of deafness and all roaring and buzzing noises. The greatest aural surgeons in the world recommend it, as well as physicians of all schools. It will do for you what no medicine or medical skill on earth can do.

I want to place my 190-page book on deafness in the hands of every deaf person in the world. I will gladly send it free to anyone whose name and address I can get. It describes and illustrates Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums and contains bona fide letters from numerous users in the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, India, and the remotest islands. I have letters from people in every station in life—ministers, physicians, lawyers, merchants, society ladies, etc.—and tell the truth about the benefits to be derived from my wonderful little device. You will find the names of people in your own town and state, many whose names you know, and I am sure that all this will convince you that the cure of deafness has at last been solved by my invention.

Don't delay; write for the free book to-day and address my firm—The Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1732 Todd Building, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

THE BIG STORE SIXTH AVE. ACTIVITY ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER & CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

No. 819 95 Cts.
No. 823 \$1.25

WAIST No. 821 \$2.95

No. 819 This Handsome Sheer White Lawn Waist is made with the front beautifully tucked and effectively trimmed with Point de Paris lace insertion and hemstitching, the trimming forming an artistic fancy pointed yoke. Waist is finished with two rows of Point de Paris insertion running down either side of front. Back of waist has six half-inch plaits, tucked cuffs, hemstitched and tucked stock collar. **Exceptional value... 95c**

Note the shapely curves and graceful lines of these waists, the sleeves, the trimming. True you cannot see the material, but we guarantee that. From our many distinctive styles we have selected these three waid numbers. The material alone would cost you more than the price we ask for them.

Catalogue containing everything in woman's wear now ready. A copy sent FREE to any address upon application.

No. 823 This is one of the most attractive and popular waists brought out this season. It is made of fine Persian Lawn, cut extra full and long. The entire waist is side plaited and artistically trimmed with beautiful Irish crocheted lace insertion and medallions. Sleeves, Cuffs and Stock Collar are tucked and finished in a superior \$1.25 manner. Price

No. 821 "The Palm Beach Waist" made of pure white Japanese silk of superior quality. Fastens on shoulder and under arm, has a round yoke of beautiful all-over Irish crocheted lace, finished with ten crocheted lace medallions around the lower part. Yoke is the same front and back. Same style of lace forms the stock collar which is attached. Waist is tucked in front and has the new stylish sleeves as shown in illustration. Sleeves are cut the popular wide bishop effect. Sizes 32 to 42. **Our special price . . . \$2.95**

SKIRT No. 825 \$5.00

No. 825 This Handsome Dress Skirt of Voile, seven gored, giving a wide, graceful flare, trimmed with five clusters of taffeta silk bands; each cluster contains five of these bands. Made with inverted plait back. Black or blue, 22 to 27 inches waist 33 to 44 inches long in front. We guarantee a perfect fit and absolute satisfaction. Price . . . \$5.00

No. 829 Stylish Hat made of black silk tuckered chiffon. The brim is handsomely trimmed with a wreath of flowers, buds and fit and absolute satisfaction. Price . . . \$2.75

No. 827 This Ready-to-wear Hat is made of black straw braid with two gilt buttons and velvet ribbon trimming on both sides of brim. The front of the crown is finished with a stylish pompon. The pompon is made of chiffon and straw-ribbon. A very effective and stylish hat for street wear or for traveling. Price . . . \$1.45

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SIXTH AVE. 18TH ST. NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.



The culmination of progressive enterprise

Two-Speed Gear, Coaster Brake Chainless Bicycles

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

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First Place Fixed

In all the genial offices of hospitality, and not less for cheer and comfort, strength and health



Hunter Baltimore Rye

holds the first place fixed. Its perfect maturity, purity and flavor secure the lead.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

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"The make with a Reputation."

It has quality in its construction and years of experience in detachable tire making back of it, and are receiving more favorable comment to-day from makers and dealers everywhere than all other makes combined.

A postal with your name and address will bring you free our booklet giving practical information of interest to you. Address Dept. E
THE G. & J. TIRE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
\$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.
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COLLIER'S WEEKLY BINDER
Postpaid \$1.25

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FREE

Get Your Glasses at Wholesale

Examine your own eyes without an oculist. Send for our "Ocular Scope," the latest invention of the 20th century. SENT FREE, with glasses. MAIL ORDER ONLY. Send to-day.

our beautiful illustrated catalogue of spectacles and eye-glasses. **MAIL ORDER ONLY.** Send to-day.

GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
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DEAF?
Well, Listen!

The deaf are immediately able to hear ordinary conversation by the Magnetic Otophone Sound Waves, which penetrate the deafest ear. A wonderful scientific invention, which retards hearing and banishes head noises. Guaranteed Invisible, Effective, Comfortable, and Harmless. Not an ear drum or trumpet. Compare it with other devices, and be guided by your intelligence. Deafness is no longer a hopeless condition. Book FREE.

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A Chance Courtship

is a story of an unconventional love match, well told and beautifully illustrated. The small picture above only suggests the real charm of these illustrations. As a bit of readable fiction the story is well worth writing for. It is contained in a handsomely bound book of 128 pages, a portion of which is devoted to the attractive mountain and lake resorts along the Lackawanna Railroad. It is a book you will like to see. It may be had by sending 10 cents in postage stamps to T. W. LEE, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York.

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Family
Doctor

CURES

Burns, scalds, bruises, cuts, sprains, wounds, lameness, soreness, neuralgia, rheumatism, sunburn, bites, stings.

STOPS

Nose bleed, toothache, earache, bleeding lungs, hemorrhages and all pain.



Sold in sealed
bottles with
buff wrappers.

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WE PARALYZE COMPETITION



\$2.80 for our full size **PULLMAN** Sleeping Coach, equipped with the latest improved sleeper attachments, automobile steel gear, heavy rubber tires, rubber hub caps, safety brakes, etc.
\$1.95 for our 1904 **PULLMAN** Folding Go-Cart as described in our Big Free 1904 Catalogue. Don't buy a cart until you get our latest 1904 FREE Catalogue; also our Great Free Book explaining how Co-operation reduces the prices of everything. Money refunded if goods are not perfectly satisfactory. **WRITE TODAY.**
Cash Buyers Union

First National Co-operative Society
47 E. Cash Buyers Bldg., CHICAGO

DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF? If so send \$1.00 for the wonderful new **RADIUMITE RAZOR STROP** (The Strop That Hones). Sold under Dollar-Back Guarantee. Makes shaving easy and a comfort. Doubles the value of your razor. Agents wanted. Write for terms. **W. F. McCLASKEY & CO., Fort Jones, Calif.**

EDITORIAL BULLETIN

COLLIER'S WEEKLY

P. F. COLLIER & SON, PUBLISHERS

New York, 416-424 West Thirtieth Street; London, 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C.; and The International News Co., 5 Breems Buildings, Chancery Lane, E. C.

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New York, Saturday, April 30, 1904

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Some Forthcoming Art Features

THE ART STAFF OF Collier's is already universally admitted to include the most representative American artists. Mr. Gibson's double pages, Mr. Remington's paintings in color, Mr. Smedley's Household frontispieces, and the exquisite covers by Mr. F. X. Leyendecker have set a new standard in periodical illustration, as will readily be conceded.

MR. MAXFIELD PARRISH, with whose heading for "Books and Plays" in this number our readers are familiar, will devote nearly all the month of May to the permanent arrangement and decoration of the pages of Collier's. Beginning in November, Mr. Parrish will draw exclusively for Collier's, and we can promise that no American publication will have a more distinguished decorative artist on its staff.

MISS JESSIE WILCOX SMITH, the charming delineator of child-life, who designed the cover for this number, will also, beginning the first of June, draw for us only. Miss Smith will contribute the covers for our Household Numbers, and in addition a series of illustrations in color for Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses."

OTHER WELL-KNOWN artists whose work will find prominent place in Collier's during the summer are Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., the famous English marine painter, who is at work on three

covers for Collier's; Walter Appleton Clark, who will describe and picture in Collier's the great international automobile race to be held in Germany in July; A. B. Frost, André Castaigne, Louis Loeb, and Albert Sterner.

WE HAVE BEEN HIGHLY pleased at the recognition by art critics and the public at large of the wonderful work Mr. Gibson has contributed to Collier's. We confess some self-satisfaction over the splendid confutation of the charge that Mr. Gibson could only draw "society" pictures and "the Gibson girl." This week's double alone would stamp him as the greatest depicter of character and the surest draughtsman of our generation.

DURING THE SUMMER months Mr. Gibson's double-page drawings will be a feature of Collier's. They will not all be of any one kind, or on any one subject; they will deal with all classes of people, and all sides of human nature. We know from the drawings we have now in hand that Mr. Gibson has never expressed himself in happier vein than in these latest pictures.

WE ARE OFTEN ASKED for proofs of the pictures that appear in Collier's. While we do not make a business of selling these proofs, we shall be glad to furnish them on reasonable terms to such of our subscribers as will address the Proof Department.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of COLLIER'S will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.



Globe-Wernicke Elastic Bookcase

A good library is collected piecemeal; a book here, another there, as our tastes dictate. It's a growing proposition. So should the bookcase be; it should grow, unit by unit, as the books increase, like the 'Elastic' Bookcase. It's the original, handsomest, and only perfect sectional bookcase made. Base furnished with or without drawers. Carried in stock by dealers in principal cities, or direct from factory, freight paid. Send for

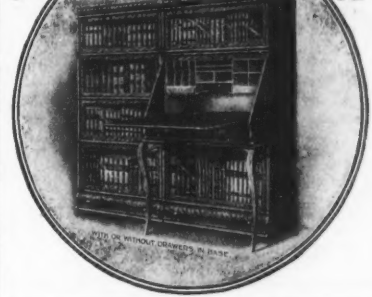
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380 Broadway, NEW YORK. 224 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

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are being made. "Light-weight" 2 ounces; medium and heavy. 50c all stores or by mail for choice patterns.

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THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO.
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SELF-CULTURE is the Golden Key to Success in Life. "What the World Wants" tells how to multiply your ability by awakening neglected powers, stimulating latent energies and developing resources before undreamed of. Over 100 pages, 25c. Our larger work, "Scientific Self-Culture," (over 250 pages) \$1.10. "Moore's Marvelous Memory Methods," 175 pages, \$1.00. Money back if not more than satisfied. Descriptive literature free. Address Dept. C. W. 54, Self-Culture Society, Chicago, Ill.

BIG POULTRY MAIL send us 12 cents and we will get your name in our Poultry Men's Directory, which goes to poultry publishers, breeders, supply houses, etc., who will send you FREE samples of their goods, circulars, seeds, catalogues, papers, books, etc. You will be surprised at the valuable mail you will get. We will also send you at once our big POULTRY PAPER and also our 64 page GUIDE TO POULTRY RAISING—all for 12 cents. Send quick. POULTRY DIRECTORY CO., Dept. D, 358 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



EDUCATED CLOTHES

THE term aptly describes Kuppenheimer creations. Avoiding the time-worn methods of construction, we have struck into the field of thought and educated skill. The result is clothing of intelligence—in keeping with the advanced thought of the period, and impelling the same respect as development in any other form of necessary commodity.

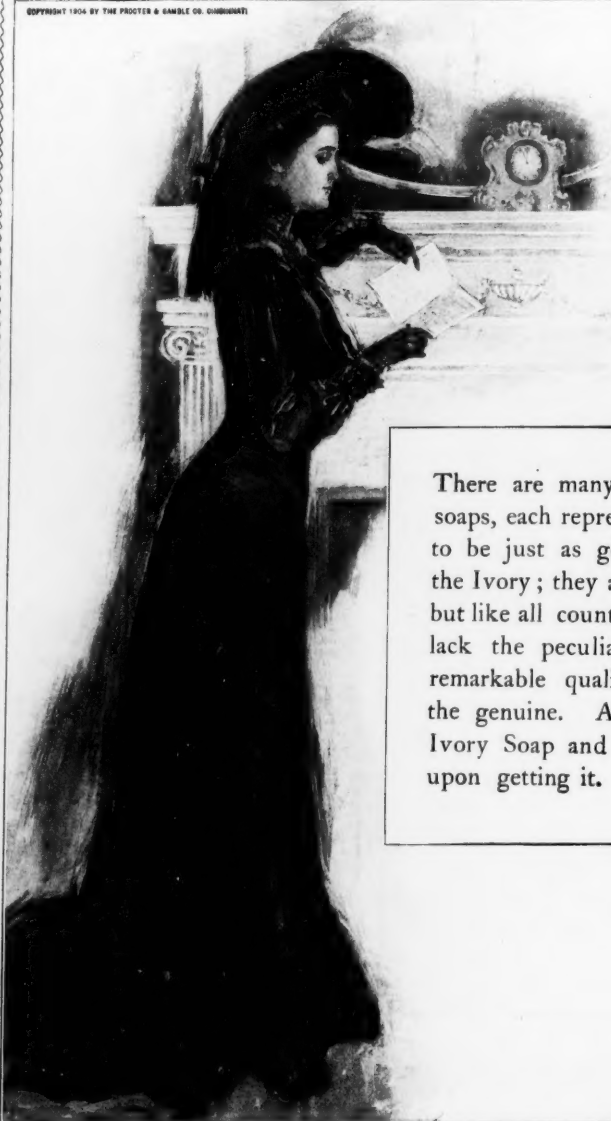
THESE SPRING OVERCOATS

THE "TOPPER" and "BEVERLY" bear all these admirable characteristics, hence may be classed as educated. At all leading retail establishments. Free upon request our "Review of Spring and Summer Fashions." Vol. XIII.

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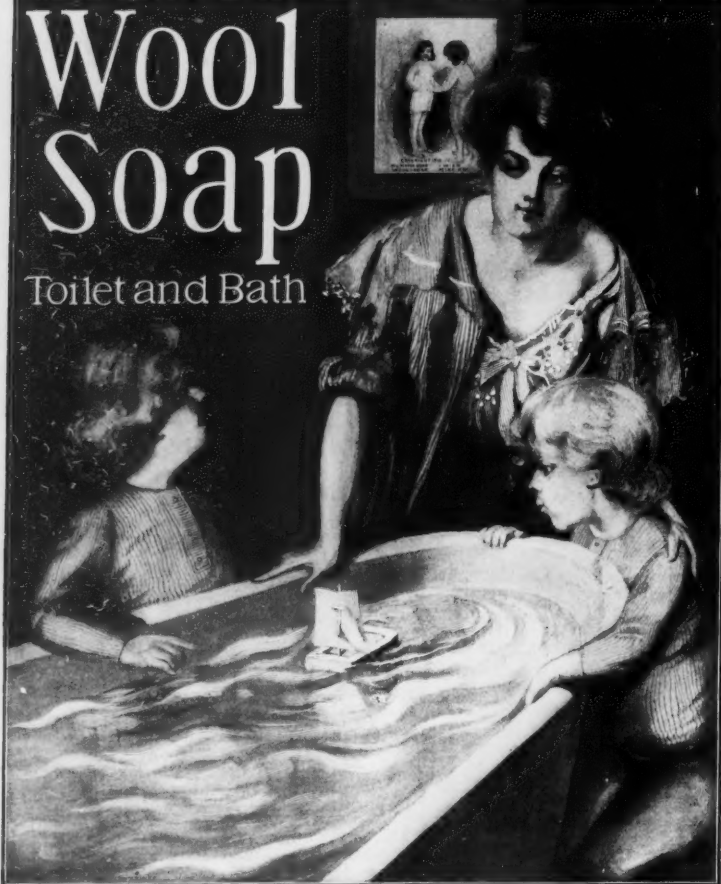
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COLLIER'S

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FOR MAY



This is the fourth of a series of drawings in color by Mr. Smedley which will appear in the Household Numbers under the title of "Pleasant Households," depicting incidents of American home life. The first, "The Bride's First Luncheon," was published in the Household Number for February; the second, "Interviewing the Cook," appeared in the Household Number for March, and the third, "The Newcomer," in the Household Number for April.

OFF FOR SCHOOL

DRAWN BY W. T. SMEDLEY



PRESIDENTS LACK HUMOR. No Chief Magistrate has been notable for humor since LINCOLN, and not one was notable for it before LINCOLN. The greatest of all Presidents was conspicuously deficient not only in the gift of being humorous himself, but even in his judgment of what constituted humor.

Not a single witty saying is on record by any President before or after LINCOLN. These historic observations are forced into our pen by the latest of Mr. CLEVELAND's several pronouncements on the negro question, which, rightly or in error, we take to be intended for sprightliness. "It so happens that I have never, in my official position, either when sleeping or waking, alive or dead, on my head or on my heels, dined, lunched, or supped, or invited to a wedding reception, any colored man, woman, or child." Mr.

PRESIDENTS
AND HUMOR

CLEVELAND realized that if he was to speak again upon this aspect of the negro question his utterances should be light. As the sense of humor is not rare in America, why is its possessor almost never invited to occupy the White House? Lord ROSEBURY's humor is supposed to count against him with the English, but this criticism probably confuses his humor with his poverty in conviction. Lord SALISBURY had a biting wit, which he used unsparingly, and the English honored him with unusual confidence. The English Prime Minister is a debater, and wit is useful in debate. The President is merely an executive, in whose task wit and humor have no vital function. Our public seems to agree with DRYDEN, that great wits are to madness near allied, and puts its trust more readily in literal, sober speech. The one influential American politician to-day whose humor rises above the average, Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, is hardly rendered more likely to be President by his possession of those qualities which are food and drink to us observers.

WHAT BACON CALLED DRY LIGHT is needed as much for civilization as earnestness in seeking separate goods. By dry light BACON meant that impartial intelligence which is influenced by no consideration except the interest in truth. Of such impartiality a nation can never have too much. It is the essence of civilization. Devotion to a special object to be attained has its uses, and is more immediate in its results, but the detached intelligence which looks before and after is necessary to all the finer accomplishments of a nation. What we call efficiency may well be overdone. Now the philosophic basis of the Democratic party is allied to this principle of free intelligence. Traditionally it has rested upon the faith that considerations of external power or material effectiveness were less important than the free initiative and unhampered intelligence of the people. JEFFERSON and his early followers talked and wrote less about detailed objects to be accomplished than about the kind of men to be produced, and the kind of thought and feeling to be encouraged.

THE BASIS
OF DEMOCRACY

On this belief rests jealousy of a strong executive, whether in nation, town, or State. It is easier, perhaps, to centre power in a President, Governor, or Mayor, holding him responsible. It is more democratic to keep the power with legislative bodies, which represent the people so much more nearly, and to let the executive only execute. Logically, indeed, on this principle, the executive should be non-partisan, enforcing alike laws made by Republican and Democratic legislators, and such was, on the whole, the theory of Jeffersonian Democracy. In Chicago we see this tendency on the increase, the City Council becoming more important every year, whereas in New York the opposite principle has gone so far that the Board of Aldermen might easily be abolished. If we think of a nation's life as merely public tasks to be accomplished, we may tend toward sympathy with centralized government. If we think more of what it is than of what it does, we may well wish that one great party had remained nearer to the philosophy on which it started; the philosophy of which, occasionally, some such man as Mr. WILLIAMS is able to remind it.

WAR HAS GROWN LESS ROMANTIC and more horrible with the inventions of mechanical ingenuity. When a great battleship is turned upside down by an unseen blow, plunging hundreds of men instantly to death, the whole world is struck less with excitement than with grief. Far away indeed are the days when two knights on "prancing steeds," clad all in armor, represented war, and individual prowess stood out bright in glory. Now any exceptional bravery can hardly be proved without almost the certainty of death. The first Japanese torpedo feat had the thrilling elements of surprise and novelty. Now each noble vessel that carries her crew to eternity strikes us all as at best a mere sacrifice to harsh necessity. The long, picturesque fighting is no more. It is a

sudden shock, a turning of the vessel on her face, a plunge, and grief for thousands of children, mothers, wives. When the *Petropavlovsk* took Admiral MAKAROFF to the bottom with her, she made war seem darker still, for so constituted are we that one man whose name and station we know makes appeals more to our imaginations than a thousand poor unknowns. "All history," says EMERSON, "is the decline of war, though the slow decline." Increasing humanity, victories won by the Sermon on the Mount, are causes of this decline, but perhaps a cause still deeper is the deadly ingenuity of scientific minds, killing romance and showing war as slaughter hardly draped in glory. War is as old as man, and may last as long as he, but at least it is coming to be regarded as only part of human tragedy.

HORRORS OF
MODERN WAR

GREAT BRITAIN YIELDED more than she received in her convention with the nation which for centuries has been a hereditary foe; and this willingness to yield was a proof of both enlightenment and strength. In Morocco, Egypt, Newfoundland, Siam, Madagascar, Nigeria, and elsewhere, old embers were extinguished, and much done to stifle the resentment still felt by France about Fashoda. For Russia and Great Britain to consider peaceful understandings, with the Persian Gulf, India, the Baltic, and the French and Japanese alliances offering such enormous possibilities for loss and gain, shows the quick results of an example like that given by the Franco-British treaty. The movement for a treaty between Great Britain and ourselves will doubtless be accelerated by this foreign movement.

A SLOW BUT
SURE ADVANCE

A table has been compiled, according to which the world's progress in arbitration is as follows: 1814-1840, 24 cases; 1841-1850, 6 cases; 1851-1860, 15 cases; 1861-1870, 23 cases; 1871-1880, 26 cases; 1881-1890, 45 cases; 1891-1900, 62 cases; 1901-1903, 63 cases. If two great wars since The Hague conference make the change seem slow, a record of only 24 cases in twenty-six years early in the nineteenth century, compared to 63 cases for three years in the twentieth, turns the cheerful side of history. If the powers step in, as they are expected to, and arrange the results of war when Russia and Japan have paid the cost, another damper will be put upon the tendency to fight instead of arbitrating.

CHARGES OF GROWING EFFEMINACY have been made against America by the MOSELY Commission in connection with the number of women teaching in our schools, and similar and more emphatic fears have been uttered by other friendly critics. In Japan we find at its strongest the feeling against unlimited extension of female activity, for Japan is the most military nation of our day. The two things naturally go together. As long as war is foremost in a country's thought, the physically weaker and more humane sex would necessarily be confined in sphere and influence. Woman is freest in the freest countries, and the freest countries are not the most militant. Not even in Germany does the warlike spirit infect the whole people as it does in Japan. The Japanese have made up their minds with enthusiastic conviction that every possibility of the future for them depends upon their military prowess, and this ultra-warlike spirit does seem forced upon them by an outside fate. Possibly if this war results in some arrangement by which Japan can feel safe, she may gradually develop in greater intensity and complication the activities of peace. Nobody can tell to what extent the enlarged influence of the feminine half of mankind in Europe and America has been a cause of the increasing dislike of war. Undoubtedly, if the national safety of our country depended upon the ferocity and fighting ardor of all the men, it would have been impossible for our women to assume the untrammelled opportunities they now enjoy. As it is, criticism of their influence makes no impression upon the American public. The MOSELY Commission may doubt the wisdom of having women as the teachers of boys. The Japanese may see in woman's change of standing the influence which is to weaken Western civilization and render it some day an easy prey to united Asia. These surmises to Americans are mere speculation, which we are unable to consider seriously.

WOMEN AND
EFFICIENCY

THINGS DONE ON A LARGE SCALE have a glamour that often keeps them from being fairly judged. If somebody had raised in another way the principle of pensioning civic heroes, we imagine plenty of scepticism would have been shown. It is unnatural and unpleasant to look a gift of five million dollars in the mouth. Yet are we so sure that it is well to tie together the ideas of devotion and reward? Our people have been brave, self-respecting, independent. They will hardly be rendered braver by removing in-



dependence and self-respect. Men who are injured in acts of service executed with conspicuous bravery are usually cared for, if they need it, and their families are likely to be provided for, if they are killed. To us it seems a pity to have natural valor made self-conscious. The very phraseology of the document rather makes us writhe. The word hero is easily rendered cheap. "The heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents." "A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburg." Mr. CARNEGIE is a

INDUCEMENTS TO BE HEROIC

practical man, who has spent his life wrestling with the material world and getting the better of it. It sometimes happens that when men whose lives have been a hand to hand fight with material circumstances express their sentimental side, they do not do it as well as men in whom sentiment has been more spread over their ordinary activities. They have somewhat the same disadvantage that another kind of man might experience if he undertook casually to manufacture steel. But if Mr. CARNEGIE is not always inspired in the objects to which he devotes his money, he is at least accomplishing much good by spreading the idea that obligations are created by great wealth, and that fact also helps to make the public lenient with his errors.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S BRILLIANCY, accuracy, and daring, in tempting Russian vessels out of their refuge into deadly traps have led to generous, or at least impartial, acknowledgment throughout the world that Japan to-day probably surpasses any country on earth in death-dealing proficiency with modern naval engines. As no nation could be more calmly brave, so none could have shown a higher grade of strategy. They make a brilliant use of the wireless telegraph while Russia impotently decrees against it. With what dashing qualities of mind and nerve these upstarts, as the Russians are still calling them, have set the pace for Europe and America! How much food for anxious thought they are giving to experts whose reasoning has taken so little account of anything beyond the measurements of battleships. The wars between Japan and China and between the United States and Spain were tame in naval lessons compared with performances in the Yellow Sea, where the mysterious Asiatic mind has been solving the problem of destroying a sheltered fleet before reinforcements could be sent from

JAPANESE LEADERSHIP

Europe, and without the loss of ships that could not be spared even on a most favorable exchange. Russia may yet come out victorious or on even terms, for the whole land problem is as unknown now as the naval problem was on the day before the first assault; but each thing that has thus far happened has put Japanese military spirit and intellect further to the front. "God is with us," the Russians keep on saying, and they talk with sincere and earnest pride of what they intend to do. "I will dry the soldier of Japan upon my bayonet and send him home by mail," remarks the Russian patriot, and a Russian paper in Port Arthur has the taste to say that "in this utterance the whole greatness of the Russian nation finds expression." The Japanese say nothing about the preferences of Deity. They expend no rhetoric on the hazard of the future. They do not exalt unduly the ordinary acts of bravery. Their soldiers and sailors expect no reward more mercenary than death. When money payment became the preoccupation of the Roman legions, the Roman Empire was in decline. Watching the startling deeds of this young and ancient people, we must hold, in many ways, our judgment in suspense; but among the few comments that we can safely venture is the admission that, whatever their resources and staying power may be, they are leaders in the art of war.

VERESTCHAGIN'S INFLUENCE WAS GREAT upon the ideas of his time, not because of technical or strictly artistic superiority, but because of the vividness with which he saw and depicted the cruel and realistic sides of war. His life, his death, and the nature of his mind were all dramatic. General SHERMAN is related to have called VERESTCHAGIN the only painter who portrayed war

VERESTCHAGIN'S DEATH IN BATTLE

as it really is, and what war meant to SHERMAN now has a world-wide vogue that makes it almost a household saying. To VERESTCHAGIN as to SHERMAN war was hell. The American general criticised favorably the Russian pictures for the accuracy of knowledge and observation shown in such details as the attitudes of the slain. It costs a lifetime to know one thing well, and VERESTCHAGIN spent his life studying that activity which he censured and deplored. When he was painting the battlefield of San Juan Hill, and later also, he spoke of knowing all warfare except battles on the sea, and added that he

wished to behold a sea fight before being mustered out. "I must hurry, though," he said, "for my beard is growing white." Hence his presence on the ship that steamed out to meet the Japanese and entered the trap from which the bold and enlightened admiral, the serious, spiritual painter, and some eight hundred private men were never to return. He has shown Sepoys blown from cannon mouths, he has shown the long, dark trenches of the dead, and he was preparing to report faithfully the latest horrors of warlike skill when all his work was ended and he was numbered among those victims he had so often drawn. His reputation is higher than that of many men of finer art, because he had a message to the world, and one function of the artist is to think. Primarily, he is to master the language of his special craft, but with that, in the greatest artists, goes something for the world at large, and it was in this half of the complete artist's composition that VERESTCHAGIN was strong.

A BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS this session provides that not more than eighty thousand immigrants shall be admitted into the United States in a year from any one country. If such a scheme is practicable, as it would seem to be, it would discriminate in a way satisfactory to those who regret the vast new stream from southern Europe. Germans, Irishmen, and Scandinavians would come in as freely as before. The check would come on Italy, Russia, and Austria-Hungary, which now furnish the bulk of immigrants and show the greatest increase. Any day immigration as an issue in politics may be acute. England, which has so long been untroubled by her small number of unwelcome guests, now seems likely to adopt measures of restriction, the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration having recommended some excluding measures. Of the two principles, generous welcome and precaution, either is capable of over-emphasis. "Mankind," said MOMMSEN, shortly before his death, "can not do without either patriotism or international sympathy. To define the boundary between the two, one must be either satanic or divine. Being neither, I decline the task." The wise old historian waved aside a question which in Germany was academic, but which in America to-day grows every year more practically insistent. We solve the Chinese aspect almost unanimously, although, if Japan becomes Asia's victorious leader, Chinese exclusion may one day be far less easy. At present the American feeling is so strong that China seems to have made a diplomatic error in bringing the subject up again, although it may possibly be part of her embryonic policy of so conducting herself as to gain the place of a nation with which it is necessary to treat on more or less equal terms. Meantime Congress and the country become more and more inclined to call a halt on southern Europe, the only influential opponents of more restrictive laws being certain steamship companies.

THE COMPOSITION OF OUR RACE

"ANY ONE CREATING WILD RUMORS," observes a Viceroy

of China, "calculated to alarm or produce doubt in the people's mind will be beheaded." Thus do some potentates encourage the quiet life, and fight against that spirit of the age which was described by WORDSWORTH when he spoke of "the increasing accumulation of men in great cities, where the uniformity of their occupation produces a craving for extraordinary incident, which the rapid communication of intelligence hourly gratifies." WORDSWORTH did not live to see the telephone, by which each of us is constantly chatting with all the world and the farmers are able to get a little of the excitement which was once confined to cities. We are all very busy nowadays, even if we do nothing except look and listen. The press is the greatest aid to this intensity of life, for by it we live everywhere at once. Probably it makes for happiness, this distribution of the world's doings to every corner of the earth, and if it brings its disadvantages so does every other boon. The course of wisdom is not to give up the newspaper or the telephone, but to strengthen the contrasting sides of life; to keep alive our love of solitude and nature, of great books and quiet thought; to cultivate repose; to take the world but as the world, with all its strenuousness and bustle—master of its pleasures, not their slave. Spring is with us now, and happy are those who are able to seek woods or fields with the opening of the buds; for nature, with her large, mysterious genius, has not her equal as a preacher of simplicity. Among the books which go on and on, because there is an unending want of them, is a little volume called "Power Through Repose," a treatise which is excellent in itself and which strikes at the centre one of the greatest needs of our American nature.

EXCITEMENT AND REPOSE



VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF

Recently in command of Russia's Baltic fleet and now assigned to command the Czar's fleet at Port Arthur



RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS AT PORT ARTHUR

The two dark vessels in the foreground are torpedo boats, while the white craft in the distance are the destroyers "Kit," "Stat," and "Kassika." They are lying in the inner basin near the drydock



REAR-ADMIRAL PRINCE UCHTOMSKY

Temporarily in command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur since the death of Admiral Makareff on April 13

Appreciation of Conditions in the Russo-Japanese Conflict

By Captain Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N.

This is the second of a series of articles under this title to be contributed exclusively to Collier's by Captain A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., author of "The Influence of Sea Power on History," who was a member of the Naval Advisory Strategic Board during the Spanish-American War, and is a recognized authority, the world over, in matters pertaining to naval strategy. The first article was published in Collier's for February 20

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Between the date of writing this article, April 11, and the day of going to press, April 16, the Port Arthur fleet has undergone the disasters which have fixed public attention. These have for the moment materially affected the general naval situation, but it is questionable whether they have modified it decisively. Neither have they changed the leading factors which constitute the particular military problem, nor the fundamental principles of war applicable to its discussion. As in purpose the article is devoted to such discussion, the writer proposes to let it go as it first stood; annexing a brief estimate of the bearing of recent events upon the issues. He believes, indeed, that the first treatment will receive apt illustration from the subsequent occurrences.

TWO MONTHS have now elapsed since Japan in the current war dealt her first startling blow. The news was transmitted over the world, with a promptness which guarantees that since then nothing conspicuous in the way of exploit has occurred. This is by no means to say that nothing of an important or even of a decisive character may not have been accomplished. Much patient obscure progress underlies all achievement of serious purpose; and the successive steps by which advance is made may each be of greater consequence than the final act which proclaims success attained. Nevertheless, there is substantial practical truth in the proverb, *Finis coronat opus*. The efforts of both parties to the present war have doubtless been incessant since the torpedo attack off Port Arthur, and it is certain that, had any further definite gain crowned either, the world would have been taken into the confidence of the winner.

It is therefore safe to assume that, whatever progress may have been made, it is as yet only progress—not attainment; and for that reason prudence may forbid its divulgence, because revelation might preclude or impair eventual success. But none the less, through these weeks of expectation, there have been accumulating indications, scattered along the daily issues of the press, which warrant some tentative conclusions as to present conditions and future purposes, helping to guide the intelligence of men without technical military knowledge in estimating the probability and bearing of the various contradictory reports which have already reached us. Such may be expected to arrive in accelerated confusion as soon as active operations begin to develop into direct collision. A correct appreciation of leading factors and of principles involved will therefore be useful.

Nothing has as yet occurred to shake the opinion, which I believe is universal among military men, that the command of the sea remains the dominant factor in the war. The water communications of Japan exceed by far in copiousness those of Russia by rail, and, therefore, up to the extent of her resources in men and money, Japan possesses this definite superiority, initial and continuous, upon

the necessary field of war—Korea and Manchuria. Unless Russia can reverse or substantially modify this maritime condition, her inferiority must endure until Japan has sent forward her last reserves or exhausted her treasury. On the other hand, the known action of Admiral Togo at Port Arthur shows that Japan is not satisfied with the degree of maritime preponderance so far established. There is no other way of accounting for the reiterated efforts to block the entrance to the port, or for the repeated bombardments of the Russian works. While I am aware that some naval officers differ from me, I believe the great majority hold the opinion, practically universal among army men, that only under very rare conditions can ships assault land works without the probability of incurring greatly more damage than they can inflict. Much of our Navy Department's policy in the Spanish war was dictated by this view, and nothing that there occurred suggested any reason to doubt its substantial accuracy.

It is fair therefore to infer that Togo's bombardments have aimed, distinctly and chiefly, at injury to the Russian vessels, whether directly by projectiles or indirectly by facilitating the sinking of hulks in the harbor mouth. It is reported that the guns of the fleet outrange those of the batteries. If so, substantial immunity for the ships may be obtained by taking a distance which their guns can cover, while those of

the enemy can not; but, granting this, there remains the extremely costly expenditure of ammunition, at elevations which make precision of aim out of the question, and, more serious by far, the accumulating strain upon the guns. The life of a modern rifle cannon of large calibre, measured by the number of rounds it can safely fire, is short. Money will replace ammunition, whether spent to good effect or bad; but to replace great guns, the strength of which is impaired, means expenditure of time, possibly critical, during which the ship is lost to her fleet.

It is clear, therefore, that to seal up the Port Arthur fleet is an object deemed of necessity so urgent as to justify measures which are not only extreme in character, but of very doubtful—though always possible—success. This may be due to either of two principal causes. First, however damaged by the first torpedo attack—we do not yet know certainly just what this effected—there still remains a force in Port Arthur which constitutes a recognized danger; a "fleet in being," according to the definition of that phrase before given. In corroboration of this possibility, Mr. Angus Hamilton, the author of a recent widely noticed book on Korea, affirms in the April number of the "Fortnightly Review" that the dock at Port Arthur will receive the battleships, even with the increased immersion due to injury. Admiral Yamamoto, Japanese Minister of Marine, is quoted as saying in the House of

Representatives, March 25, that at least double the enemy's strength was required to blockade Port Arthur successfully. "The last report," he added, "showed that the Russians had afloat four battleships, five cruisers, and ten destroyers, from which it must be inferred that the work of repairing the damaged ships was being effectually carried on. The last attack had enabled the Japanese to observe the enemy's actual strength." Russia has no uneasy popular assembly to ask questions; but under the same date her Minister of Marine, Admiral Avellan, told the correspondent of a newspaper of her ally, France, that "the *Retvizan*, *Czarevitch*, and *Pallada* would be ready in a fortnight"—say April 10—"to resume their places in the fighting line." These combined utterances, of the two men on either side most likely to know, indicate conditions under which a temporary absence, disability, or mistake of the Japanese admiral may afford the hostile division, though inferior, the chance to strike a telling blow; for instance, at a large division of Japanese transports. This would be particularly the case if, as now commonly surmised, the Japanese should attempt an important, even though secondary, line of operations by Newchwang. In such case their line of sea communications must pass through the Straits of Pechili, only fifty miles wide, close to the extremity of the Liao-tung Peninsula, where Port Arthur is. The day after the statements just quoted, March 26, the local despatch boat of the London "Times" met, thirty-five miles from Port Arthur, "five Russian battleships and cruisers."



THE REGION OF ACTIVE HOSTILITIES IN ASIA

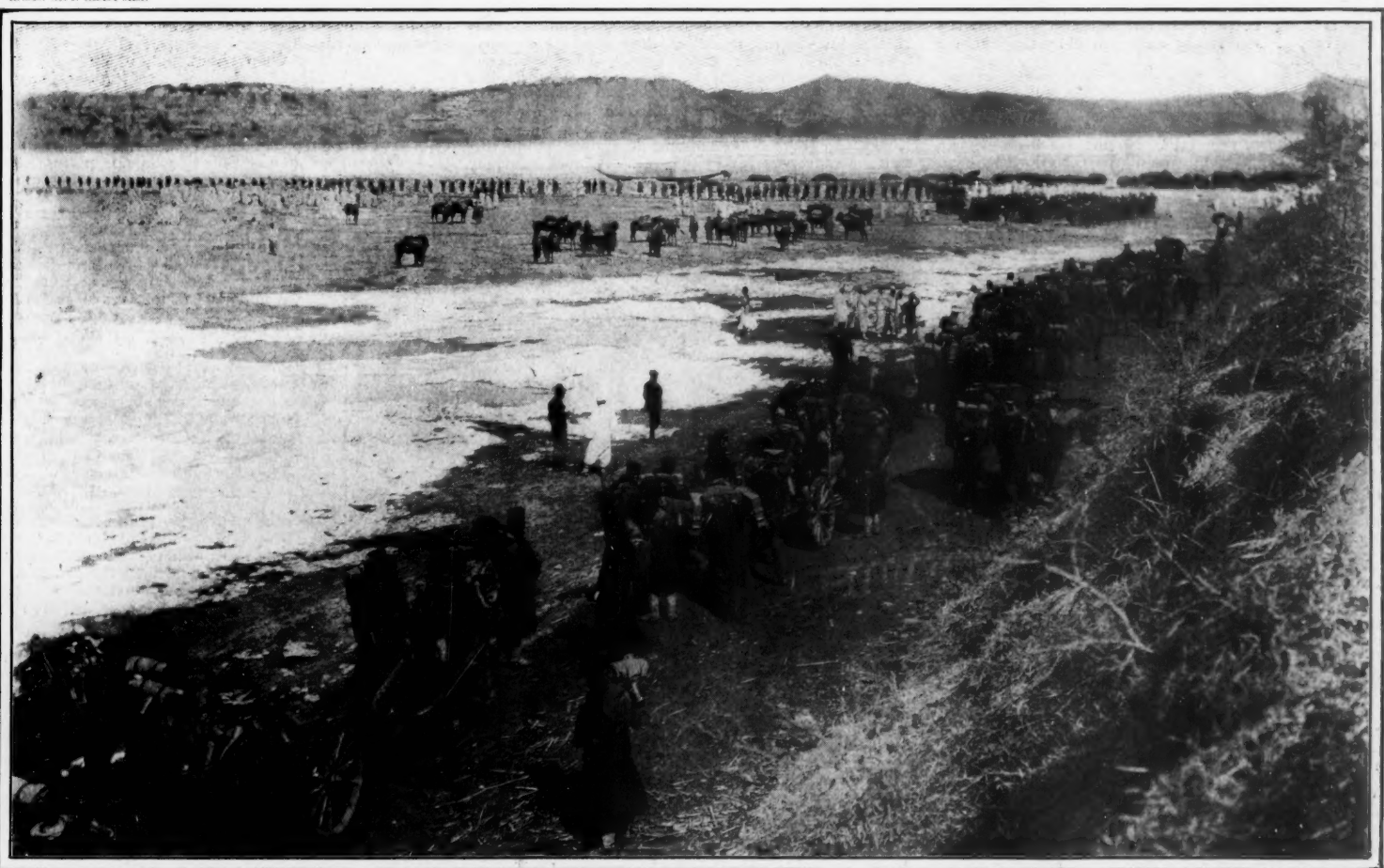
From a map published by the Royal Geographical Society of London

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JAPANESE INFANTRY BREAKFASTING OPPOSITE PING-YANG

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FIELD ARTILLERY WAITING TO CROSS THE BRIDGE OVER THE TAI-TONG RIVER

THE OCCUPATION OF PING-YANG BY THE JAPANESE, MARCH 1

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. L. DUNN, COLLIER'S SPECIAL WAR PHOTOGRAPHER WITH THE JAPANESE ARMY IN KOREA

The frontispiece of last week's Collier's was a photograph of the sappers and miners building a pontoon bridge over the Tai-Tong River, so that the main army might cross and occupy Ping-Yang. The present pictures were taken by Mr. Dunn after the bridge had been completed and as the infantry began to pass over it into the city. The Japanese made Ping-Yang one of their principal military bases in Korea and pushed on toward the Yalu from there. Mr. Dunn was about to start with this advance when he wrote from Ping-Yang, March 6, as follows: "Expecting to leave to-night for the north, so pictures for a few days will be delayed, as they have to come back here (Ping-Yang) by messenger on foot, then travel to Seoul on foot, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles or more. Half the messengers leaving us are turned back by the soldiers, or rather put to work to carry their luggage. It almost drives one to distraction to figure how to get stuff out from here. Money transactions are worse than anything. The Korean money is now taken exclusively, even at a higher value than the Japanese yen; every day there is a change in value; and money worth \$500 one day is worth in another city next day

only \$400—sometimes less. My expenses are very high. I have to have four horses in order to get about—two saddle and two pack—one saddle horse for my interpreter, and two coolies to see to the horses. The feed for the horses costs a lot, as everything is at war prices. One bar of soap yesterday cost 50c., gold. Traveling ahead as I do in order to get good pictures, and of scenes not to be made by other photographers for several weeks yet, is very trying. All the roads are completely blocked and there is no place to sleep. We travel over frozen rice fields and ice-covered mountains, sleeping anywhere we may happen to be, nearly freezing every night, but I am getting the stuff ahead of others and I am willing to keep pushing on. The Japanese army does not know what to think of my pushing ahead with them without any credentials; but I understand there are many press men in Tokio doing no work and unable to get away. I am going to keep ahead and get results of the first land fighting." The first detachment of American and European newspaper correspondents to be officially allowed to enter Ping-Yang was landed there April 15, six weeks after Collier's photographs of the Japanese occupation were made

The expression is ambiguous as to whether five battle-ships and attendant cruisers are meant, or a total of five vessels; but their appearance and the temporary absence of the Japanese fleet, encountered next day, illustrate conditions.

The Baltic Fleet as a Factor

Again, there may very well be truth in the reported purpose of Russia to send to the East the remaining ships of the Baltic Navy. The Russian Minister of Marine has lately stated that by the end of August he hopes this division will have passed the Straits of Gibraltar, and that it is now waiting only for the completion of five ships, which will doubtless be hastened to the utmost possible. It is known that work upon them is being driven, night and day, Sundays and holidays. The operation will present no military difficulty. It is simply a question of coaling; far from insuperable, especially in summer. So long as the Port Arthur division has a navigable exit left to it, the main Japanese fleet can not venture far away, and therefore can not molest this external movement until it comes well within its radius of rapid action, measured from the position necessary to watch the port. When that occurs, the Russian divisions, though separated, will be so far within mutual supporting distance as to constitute a grave perplexity to their concentrated opponent; to whom, if united, they may be decisively superior. The Japanese, undoubtedly, would begin with the twin advantages of concentrated force and interior position,—between their two enemies,—and these they may preserve by judicious choice of station; but it is more easy to use the word "judicious" than to apply it in action. In the supposed case the Japanese admiral must be so near Port Arthur that its squadron can not give him the slip, yet not so near that the approach of the outside division can receive timely help from that within. To find such a comfortable position is quite as difficult as it sounds, especially in these days of wireless telegraphy. Moreover, granting success in meeting and beating the outside division alone, the consideration remains that, if this makes vigorous resistance, victory may be to the Japanese almost as disastrous as defeat. Nelson's notable remark concerning possible mishap to an inferior British detachment, in 1805, is as applicable now as when he made it. "This I freely ventured, that, by the time the enemy had beaten our fleet soundly, they would do us no more harm this year." The destruction of the outgoing Baltic squadron might possibly be compensated by leaving that of Port Arthur master of the situation. This calculation is obvious enough to a military man, and I am not surprised, the second morning after writing it, to find in the press the announcement that it is seriously entertained by the Russian authorities.

The Truth is Hard to Get At

Much of all this is necessarily contingent on factors not to be known certainly. No one, for instance, can affirm the present condition of the torpedoed Russian ships, or vouch for the accuracy of the asserted Russian expectation that the Baltic fleet will sail in July. Neither foe nor neutral is entitled to expect the whole truth of a military situation to be disclosed by the officials interested. I am not engaged in prophesying, but in submitting, for those who have had no occasion to study the principles of war, such considerations as may facilitate their judgment upon circumstances as they develop, or reports as they arise. For instance, this importance of the Port Arthur division in the eyes of the Japanese, evidenced by their actions, in my judgment throws appreciable light on the probability of their intention to move in large force by way of Newchwang, in support of that which I conceive must remain their main line of operations—by way of the Yalu River. To neutralize Port Arthur is essential to the Newchwang movement, and the character of their persistence gives color to the view that it has this for its ultimate object. The map shows that the two advances, by Newchwang and the Yalu, can support one another only by the distraction—the "diversion"—they impose upon the enemy. The Russians, resting on the railroad from Port Arthur to Mukden, and extending their front of operations thence to the Yalu, would occupy, relatively to the separated Japanese armies, the concentrated interior position which the Japanese admiral in the former instance would have between the two Russian squadrons. As the larger part of the whole Russian army would be at liberty—subject to the general conditions of the field of war—to turn in either direction, each of the supposed Japanese armies must be strong enough to maintain itself against such an attack, and to this end must have secure the communications which the Port Arthur fleet menaces.

The apt use of such a central position, between the two divisions of a superior enemy which thought to inclose him, gave Bonaparte the brilliant successes of his Italian campaign of 1796, the beginning of his fortunes. Holding one in check by small numbers, the resisting power of which was increased by utilizing the accidents of the ground, he threw upon the other the mass of his force. This method applies at sea also, but with qualifications; for ships, especially modern ships, are so readily disabled, and with such difficulty

and delay repaired, that the party of the centre may well be so damaged in his first encounter as to be in no condition for new offensive action till too late to affect the fortune of war—as Nelson said. Also, at sea accidents of the ground are exceptional; therefore disparity of numbers counts for much more.

From these considerations, fundamental in war, it will be clearly inexpedient for Japan to divide her land force between the Yalu and Newchwang, unless there is reasonable certainty that she can place and maintain in each troops enough to act offensively—advance—against more than half of the Russian total; and also resist—act defensively with success—for an appreciable time, in case the enemy should succeed in turning largely superior numbers upon one division alone. That the Japanese believe they can do this seems probable from their action, as far as it transpires, and notably from their obstinate persistence in the endeavor wholly to eliminate the Port Arthur fleet as a factor in the campaign. This done, they could regard with equanimity the approach of any squadron that can be sent from the Baltic for two years hence. Their line of communication to Newchwang would then be not only probably safe—it is that now—but decisively safe, with the security requisite to so critical an operation as advance in force from there would be.

Russia's Weakness in Manchuria

The various estimates of relative strengths, weighed in the balances of physical probability, and allowing for national bias on the part of those making them, tend continually to confirm the expectation of Russian numerical inferiority when the land campaign shall open. Incidental French mention inclines me to accept the calculations of a German military journal. Starting from the assumption of 133,000 Russians in the Far East, when the war began, and using German experience of rail transportation, the conclusion is that by April 20 there may be 233,000 available. This is much less than the first disposable force of Japan, and includes those that must be detached from field operations to garrison posts, like Port Arthur and Newchwang, and to protect lines of communication. Japan at first will be little hampered by such needs. Her communications are the care of her navy until successful advance shall have given them a land extension, and she begins with no bases out of reach of her ships' guns. On the other hand, the 133,000 Russians assumed constitute just so much start in point of land force, and time will be needed for overcoming this inequality.

I think these calculations sound, and they tend to confirm the inferences deducible from such information as leaks out. Together, they show that Japan keeps steadily in view that the main point of interest in her contention is Korea, and that the principal danger to her military action at present is Port Arthur, because of its fleet. These localize her action. Consequently her troops as yet are steadily pushed into Korea, and there only; landing at various points, because advance—as yet to the Yalu—is more rapid by several ways than by one. The distance of the Korean coast on one side from Port Arthur, and on the other

their indispensable line of communication—the railroad between Port Arthur and Harbin—and, most vital of all, Port Arthur itself, thereby depriving the enemy not only of the ships within, but of the naval base. This needs to be effected before the Baltic fleet can arrive.

The Importance of Newchwang

Here the importance of Newchwang becomes evident; incidental to which is the speedy paralyzing of the Port Arthur squadron. Newchwang is so close to the railroad that its occupancy alone will almost stop movement and starve the port; but, on the other hand, the latter threatens the existence of a Japanese army there dependent upon communications by sea. Togo's squadron can probably assure these for some time, but whether long enough for the entire transportation, and to maintain the subsequent advance until Port Arthur falls, is more doubtful. Doubt will disappear if the Russian squadron be neutralized.

Newchwang being only fifty miles from the point where the main road from the Yalu meets the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin, the movement thence would be of that turning character of which so much was heard during the Boer War. Striking at the enemy's communications with the railroad, it compels him at once to fall back from the Yalu over a hundred miles of rugged and elevated country, abandoning a series of defensive positions, from which otherwise he must be driven by successive frontal attacks, involving heavy loss. The continuous inpouring of troops toward the Yalu indicates that this is the Japanese main line. The persistency of Togo at Port Arthur indicates, probably, that they recognize and wish to secure the collateral advantage at Newchwang.

The most recent advices tend to show that Russia, recognizing this value of Newchwang, has pushed a very large part of her available force to the neighborhood of the place. This, of course, must modify Japanese action, though in what sense can not be foreseen; for it involves the personal equation of their judgment of the matter. The essential point for the observer to remember is, that the railroad from Mukden to Newchwang, and the high ground east of it,—of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation,—between it and the Yalu, constitute together the central position of defence occupied by the Russian army. According to its dispositions, as estimated by the Japanese, their sea power enables them to accumulate on either side force in excess of that there opposed to them. It has been suggested that, Russia having drawn her force prematurely to this quarter, has probably weakened her position about Vladivostok, and that Japan may utilize the opportunity to strike there.

The Yalu is the Strategic Centre

To me it appears that such a movement would be militarily eccentric; that the objects of the war centre from the Yalu to Newchwang, this being, in fact, the region demanded of China by Japan, in 1895; that the seaboard, from the Yalu westward, being much lower than the central range occupied by the Russians, may admit of successful flanking movements by the main Japanese line advancing from the Yalu, supported by close co-operation of the cruisers; and, finally, that to attack Vladivostok now leaves Port Arthur safe and its fleet in being.

It will be observed that, despite his evident recognition of the vital importance of destroying the Port Arthur squadron, and notwithstanding the brilliant success of his first torpedo surprise against a fleet lying at an open anchorage, the Japanese admiral has not attempted to send his torpedo flotilla inside of Port Arthur, as was apparently expected by those who contrasted the outside attack with the refusal of the United States fleet to send torpedo boats inside of Santiago. It may also be inferred, from his frequent disappearances, that he does not keep his fleet in a uniform position or within easy striking distance of the ten torpedo vessels inside the Port. Recognizing that upon the battle fleet turns the fortune of a war vital to his country, he evidently proposes to spare no precaution nor stratagem to ensure that it shall not risk injury, unless with the fair chance of greater injury done the enemy. Apparently, also, the Russian torpedo vessels have made no serious effort to molest a battle fleet of whose precise position they are at a particular moment ignorant, but which they know to be picketed and covered by vessels of their own type. It is too early for conclusions; but so far the fair inference seems to be that the "irresistible torpedo" is a game, like another, at which two may play. Upon it certain limitations may be presumed from the mere fact that in two months nothing more has been done by it, notwithstanding the fact that all depends upon the relative force of the two battle fleets.

April 16.—The immediate effect of the events of this week—the sinking of the *Petrovsk*, and disabling of the *Pobeda*—is to augment the local Japanese naval preponderance, probably to the extent of being for the time irresistible. Originally weaker, successive losses have deprived the Russians of almost all capacity for offensive action until their strength has been restored by repairs and reinforcements. If necessary for other



THE WRECKED RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP "CZAREVITCH"

This photograph was made in the roadstead of Port Arthur on the morning after the war vessel was injured by the explosion of a Japanese torpedo beneath her water-line. The crippled ship is being towed fore and aft, as her engines were disabled and some of her compartments flooded. The "Czarevitch" was struck at midnight, February 8, in the first attack made by Admiral Togo's fleet, which also put out of commission the battleship "Retvizan" and the cruiser "Pallada"

from Vladivostok, combined with the presence of the two Japanese naval divisions before either, adequately secures the transports. When sufficient numbers to hold the line defensively shall have reached the Yalu, military occupation of the desired territory—of the peninsula in their rear—will be established.

What Japan Must Accomplish

This done, the time for offensive action arrives. The Yalu held, there arises necessarily the question of defeating the enemy's armies, gaining possession of

objects, the Japanese may now feel able to detach from their battle fleet; they at all events can send vessels into port by ones or twos, for refit or refreshment—no slight advantage. The whole maritime tension is for them relaxed; they have a period of free hand. But if the Russian ships can be docked, this condition may be temporary. The essential features of the situation are not revolutionized. The only permanent modification so far is the battleship sunk, for battleships are not built within the probable duration of this war.

From the past energy and promptitude of the Japanese, it is to be expected they will recognize this opportunity to be transient, and will use it to the utmost. Japan is essentially on the defensive, both from the nature of her objects, in close continental contact with an overpowering land power, and from the inferiority of her ultimate resources. What she has gained has been by superior preparation, superior force at the point of action, and prompt initiative. On the same conditions only can the weaker hope for final victory.

These are eternal and permanent requirements of war. Inferiority in each has wasted the Russians in

detail. Their enemy has thereby gained further delay, the primary and constant need of the weaker, and it is fairly to be expected that in the immediate future she will act with the vigor which marked her first movements. The necessity remains, as from the first, for her to possess quickly the naval base of her opponent, and to occupy so much territory as by proper fortification and dispositions she can with her numbers hope to hold. Then will come the supreme test of the victor; whether a just weighing of conditions, estimate of powers, can impose moderation in purpose, and call a halt before overreaching the limits of safety.

COLLIER'S FIRST CABLEGRAMS FROM THE FRONT

ALL READY FOR ACTION IN NORTHERN KOREA

By FREDERICK PALMER

Special Cable Despatch from Collier's War Correspondent with the First Japanese Army of Invasion.—Chenampo, Korea, via Seoul, April 17

AFTER two months of inaction at Tokio, I am at last in the field, following the main Japanese army that is marching to Wiju and the Manchurian border. Along this highway, leading from Chenampo to Salinkan, signs of war and of the passage of many thousand troops are scarcely more visible than were military preparations in Japan. All signs are peaceful. The only indication that the army is somewhere ahead is the long lines of coolies, Japanese and Korean, bearing rice from the depots and transport to feed the troops on the road. Thousands of these coolies and small carts maintain the line of communication unbroken, with the military discipline and system that extends to every detail of the field organization. The roads are in the throes of the spring thaw, but their difficulties have been exaggerated so far as blocking the advance is concerned.

The whole fighting strength of the Japanese army is actually at the front with all necessary supplies, prepared for decisive operations. Everything observed along this route, as I hasten toward Wiju to join the army I hope soon to see in action, goes to show the clean-cut preparedness of the Japanese army of invasion for great feats.

Besides the characteristic military efficiency now

seen at close range, Japan has used the last two months also in making her influence dominant throughout Korea by peaceful measures. The people have been won over until their co-operation is spontaneous. Japan has policed the country with small posts widely scattered. I have traveled twenty miles without passing one of these few outposts guarding the line of communication. Security for supply trains, peace, and confidence among the populace have been attained by other means. In the path of this great army, moving by forced marches in winter weather, there are no burned villages, no plundered houses, no fugitive peasantry.

There has been no license or disorder among the troops. They have left no stories of loose discipline in their wake. The head men of the Korean villages tell me that the conduct of the individual private soldier has been exemplary. All supplies taken en route are paid for at native market rates.

Hostile critics said the Japanese were on their best behavior in the Peking relief operations when co-operating with the allies, but that in their own campaigns, away from foreign scrutiny, they would wage brutal and uncivilized warfare. This is flatly contradicted by their march through Korea. Their advance has been as smooth and orderly as that of a

British column in India, the organization as efficient in every way.

The natives are on their little farms making the fields ready for spring cultivation, already sowing crops of oats. They are unconcerned about war or passing armies which have not yet troubled them. In the summer months the farming regions of northern Korea will furnish great quantities of food supplies for the Japanese bases. The Japanese officers scattered along the route in charge of the military posts and transportation organization have been notably courteous and hospitable to the party of traveling war correspondents with their troop of servants and pack animals. The head men of the Korean villages have taken the cue from the military and hasten to place at our disposal whatever comforts and luxuries of accommodation their modest means can offer. It is slow work getting on at best, made more uncomfortable by the fear that the first great clash may come somewhere close to the Yalu before the advance guard of the correspondents' army can join the General Staff.

Meantime we are passing through a Korea that has been keenly and subtly made Japanese in two months—a country conquered by kindness, fair treatment and a nice skill in handling public and private opinion.

RUSSIA MAKES RULES TO GOVERN WAR CORRESPONDENTS

By JAMES F. J. ARCHIBALD

Special Cable Despatch from Collier's War Correspondent with the Russian Forces in the Field.—Yingkow (Newchwang), Manchuria, via Tien-tsin, China, April 17

THE Russian Government has just granted permission to seven foreign war correspondents to join the main army and the General Staff in Manchuria. Scores of applicants have been on the waiting list for two months. Of the seven fortunate enough to be allowed to proceed to the front immediately, two represent French newspapers, one is an Italian, two are English correspondents. I am the only American representative in this party, and am enrolled as the officially accredited correspondent of COLLIER'S attached to the headquarters of the General Staff.

The regulations issued for our conduct in the field are extremely lenient. It was expected that, in the suppression and censorship of news, the Russian authorities would be more radical even than the Japanese. The stipulations made are no more than those expected to be observed with any European army, and are less restrictive than those of the British in South Africa. Legitimate news will not be blocked

even when it tells of Russian reverses. This is in line with the policy recently adopted at St. Petersburg.

The first rule for war correspondents says that they must not interfere in any way with the preparations for war, or the plans of the staff, or divulge military secrets of advantage to the enemy, such as actions in which forts are damaged or guns lost.

Rule two forbids the criticism of members of the General Staff, Corps, or Division Staff, and limits the report of an engagement to a simple statement of fact.

Rule three forbids the transmission of unconfirmed information about the enemy, such as rumors of victory or threatening movements, which may cause public uneasiness in Russia.

Rule four commands the correspondent to obey all orders received and to be careful in fulfilling instructions to the letter.

This manifesto orders the higher military authorities to turn back all correspondents without cre-

dentials. Those given permission to join the forces are in honor bound to observe the regulations, with the penalty of expulsion without warning for any violation. They can go anywhere in the field, and are barred only from the Russian fleet.

Newchwang has been steadily prepared, fortified, and filled with troops in readiness for the enemy. It is believed here that Japan intends to attempt landing with a large force. The latest disaster to the navy has deepened this expectation, now that it is known that the Port Arthur fleet can not interfere with the enemy's plans of invasion. The loss of the battleship *Petropavlovsk* and the death of Admiral Makaroff have spread a feeling of philosophic depression among the Russian staff and troops, but have only strengthened their determination to revenge with the army what has befallen the navy. M. Pavloff, formerly Russian Minister at Seoul, has been appointed diplomatic agent on the staff of the Viceroy. We are ordered to leave for the front Wednesday.

MARKING TIME IN TOKIO: THE TEMPLE OF DAISHI

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, Collier's Special War Correspondent in Japan

The Japanese War Office has issued a war correspondent's pass to Mr. Davis, and has assigned him to the Second Column. Until this takes the field, Mr. Davis will write of events in the Japanese Capital

KOBO DAISHI is a Japanese saint. Once while in China he carved an image of himself and threw it into the China Sea. It floated all the way to Japan, where it was caught in the net of a fisherman. When the fisherman found what he had caught he was happy and built a shrine for the image and worshiped it. The image performed so many miracles that soon people from all the coast made long pilgrimages on foot to kneel at its shrine. They still make the pilgrimages, but as now Japan is modern they no longer need to walk. Instead, on the 21st of each month the railroad runs special trains to Kawasaki, and the pilgrims are carried to the shrine in electric cars.

Of all the twelve festivals, the one on March 21 is the most important, and on that day a great bazaar starts a mile away and advances with two rows of fluttering banners to the very steps of the temple. Indeed, so close does the fair encroach upon the shrine that the priests who are selling prayers inside are interrupted by the men outside who are selling musical tops.

And those who came to worship remain to play. Outside the temple is a great double-decked gate, and still nearer a covered well, a square stone tank fed from a spring. On the edge of the tank are wooden ladles, and before he says his prayers each pilgrim stops at the well to rinse his mouth and bathe his hands. Gay banners of various colors, and covered

with texts, hang above his head. These he uses as towels. The temple itself is a low massive structure, squatting on the great steps like a monster turtle. Its beams are of giant size. In comparison, the timbers of an old wooden battleship would look as though they had been cut by a scroll saw. The temple is virtually a single square hall open at the sides, except for screens, and divided by screens and carved railings. At the entrance to the temple at the top of the stone steps is an oblong wooden trough, covered by a gridiron of wooden bars. Pilgrims who wish to pray, or to give thanks for prayers already granted, as they enter, throw copper money into this trough.

Inside the porch, and under the roof of the temple shutting off the view of the shrine, were a row of tables, behind which stood priests vending prayers.

To the stranger their manner suggested less the priest than the alert and obliging salesman. So professional was their bow when they handed one a prayer that one rather expected to hear them ask, "Will you take it with you, or shall we send it?" They offered prayers of every variety and did so great a business that the priest who burned candles was forced to sell the same candle to many different worshippers. And although as soon as he lighted a candle he snuffed it out again, he was soon far behind, and by nightfall many prayers, though paid for, were still unuttered. Other prayers were sold after a fashion that suggested a well-known game of chance. Behind the priest were

rows of what looked like private letter-boxes in a post-office, each with a number. The pilgrim paid for his prayer, and the priest by shaking a box he held shot out a rod. He read a number on the rod, and from the letter-box that bore the corresponding number took a printed paper. It told the pilgrim at once whether his prayer was answered and what his future fortunes might be. Those of the pilgrims who wished to pass beyond the prayer tables and draw nearer to the shrine left their sandals with busy young men, who checked the shoes with large wooden tablets. Rid of their sandals, the pilgrims were free to walk upon the mats before the shrine. Those who wished to smoke did so. Those who had brought their children allowed them to run off with the other children and play hide-and-seek around the altar. In spite of the incense, the dim light, the golden images, it was difficult to realize that one was in a place of worship. The copper coins echoed from the coffin-like troughs or were smashed violently against the shrine, paper prayers wrapped around other coins hurtled through the air like shuttlecocks, the children's voices as they played hide-and-seek rang delightedly, and the peremptory clapping of hands as each pilgrim endeavored to attract the attention of the saint to his own particular prayer was as incessant as it was insistent. And in the moat around the temple great goldfish, when the children clapped their hands, rose out of the vasty deep and leaped into the air for sugar cookies.



THE ADVENTURE OF THE SIX NAPOLEONS

This is the eighth story of the new Sherlock Holmes series, which began in October. The preceding Adventures were those of *The Empty House*, *The Norwood Builder*, *The Dancing Men*, *The Solitary Cyclist*, *The Priory School*, *Black Peter*, and of *Charles Augustus Milverton*. During the summer months the publication of this series will be suspended, to be resumed in the autumn, the next story, "The Adventure of the Three Students," to appear in the Household Number for October, dated September 24. There will be twelve stories in the completed series.

IT WAS no very unusual thing for Mr. Lestrade of Scotland Yard to look in upon us of an evening, and his visits were welcome to Sherlock Holmes, for they enabled him to keep in touch with all that was going on at the Police Headquarters. In return for the news which Lestrade would bring, Holmes was always ready to listen with attention to the details of any case upon which the detective was engaged, and was able occasionally, without any active interference, to give some hint or suggestion drawn from his own vast knowledge and experience.

On this particular evening Lestrade had spoken of the weather and the newspapers. Then he had fallen silent, puffing thoughtfully at his cigar. Holmes looked keenly at him.

"Anything remarkable on hand?" he asked.

"Oh, no, Mr. Holmes, nothing very particular."

"Then tell me about it."

Lestrade laughed.

"Well, Mr. Holmes, there is no use denying that there is something on my mind. And yet it is such an absurd business that I hesitated to bother you about it. On the other hand, although it is trivial, it is undoubtedly queer, and I know that you have a taste for all that is out of the common. But in my opinion it comes more in Dr. Watson's line than ours."

"Disease?" said I.

"Madness anyhow. And a queer madness, too! You wouldn't think there was any one living at this time of day who had such a hatred of Napoleon the First that he would break any image of him that he could see."

Holmes sank back in his chair.

"That's no business of mine," said he.

"Exactly. That's what I said. But then when the man commits burglary in order to break images which are not his own, that brings it away from the doctor and on to the policeman."

Holmes sat up again.

"Burglary! This is more interesting. Let me hear the details."

Lestrade took out his official notebook and refreshed his memory from its pages.

"The first case reported was four days ago," said he. "It was at the shop of Morse Hudson, who has a place for the sale of pictures and statues in the Kennington Road. The assistant had left the front shop for an instant when he heard a crash, and, hurrying in, he found a plaster bust of Napoleon, which stood with several other works of art upon the counter, lying shattered into fragments. He rushed out into the road; but, although several passers-by declared that they had noticed a man run out of the shop, he could neither see any one nor could he find any means of identifying the rascal. It seemed to be one of those senseless acts of Hooliganism which occur from time to time, and it was reported to the constable on the beat as such. The plaster cast was not worth more than a few shillings, and the whole affair appeared to be too childish for any particular investigation."

"The second case, however, was more serious and also more singular. It occurred only last night."

"In Kennington Road, and within a few hundred yards of Morse Hudson's shop, there lives a well-known medical practitioner, named Dr. Barnicot, who has one of the largest practices upon the south side of the Thames. His residence and principal consulting room is at Kennington Road, but he has a branch surgery and dispensary at Lower Brixton Road, two miles away. This Dr. Barnicot is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon, and his house is full of books, pictures, and relics of the French Emperor. Some little time ago he purchased from Morse Hudson two duplicate plaster casts of the famous head of Napoleon by the French sculptor, Devine. One of these he placed in his hall in the house at Kennington Road and the other on the mantel-piece of the surgery at Lower Brixton. Well, when Dr. Barnicot came down

this morning, he was astonished to find that his house had been burgled during the night, but that nothing had been taken save the plaster head from the hall. It had been carried out and had been dashed savagely against the garden wall, under which its splintered fragments were discovered."

Holmes rubbed his hands.

"This is certainly very novel," said he.

"I thought it would please you. But I have not got to the end yet. Dr. Barnicot was due at his surgery at twelve o'clock, and you can imagine his amazement when, on arriving there, he found that the window had been opened in the night and that the broken pieces of his second bust were strewn all over the room. It had been smashed to atoms where it stood. In neither case were there any signs which could give us a clue as to the criminal or lunatic who had done the mischief. Now, Mr. Holmes, you have got the facts."

"They are singular, not to say grotesque," said Holmes. "May I ask whether the two busts smashed in Dr. Barnicot's rooms were the exact duplicates of the one which was destroyed in Morse Hudson's shop?"

"They were taken from the same mold."

"Such a fact must tell against the theory that the man who breaks them is influenced by any general hatred of Napoleon. Considering how many hundreds of statues of the great Emperor must exist in London, it is too much to suppose such a coincidence as that a promiscuous iconoclast should chance to begin upon three specimens of the same bust."

"Well, I thought as you do," said Lestrade. "On the other hand, this Morse Hudson is the purveyor of busts in that part of London, and these three were the only ones which had been in his shop for years. So, although, as you say, there are many hundreds of statues in London, it is very probable that these three were the only ones in that district. Therefore a local fanatic would begin with them. What do you think, Dr. Watson?"

"There are no limits to the possibilities of mono-



Holmes had just completed his examination when the door opened

mania," I answered. "There is the condition which the modern French psychologists have called the 'idée fixe,' which may be trifling in character and accompanied by complete sanity in every other way. A man who had read deeply about Napoleon, or who had possibly received some hereditary family injury through the great war, might conceivably form such an 'idée fixe,' and under its influence be capable of any fantastic outrage."

"That won't do, my dear Watson," said Holmes, shaking his head, "for no amount of 'idée fixe' would enable your interesting monomaniac to find out where these busts were situated."

"Well, how do you explain it?"

"I don't attempt to do so. I would only observe that there is a certain method in the gentleman's eccentric proceedings. For example, in Dr. Barnicot's hall, where a sound might arouse the family the bust was taken outside before being broken, whereas in the surgery, where there was less danger of an alarm, it was smashed where it stood. The affair seems absurdly trifling, and yet I dare call nothing trivial when I reflect that some of my most classic cases have had the least promising commencement. You will remember, Watson, how the dreadful business of the Abernethy family was first brought to my notice by the depth which the parsley had sunk into the butter upon a hot day. I can't afford, therefore, to smile at your three broken busts, Lestrade, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me hear of any fresh developments of so singular a chain of events."

The development for which my friend had asked came in a quicker and an infinitely more tragic form than he could have imagined. I was still dressing in my bedroom next morning when there was a tap at the door and Holmes entered, a telegram in his hand. He read it aloud:

"Come instantly 131, Pitt Street, Kensington, Lestrade."

"What is it, then?" I asked.

"Don't know—may be anything. But I suspect it is the sequel of the story of the statues. In that case our friend the image-breaker has begun operations in another quarter of London. There's coffee on the table, Watson, and I have a cab at the door."

In half an hour we had reached Pitt Street, a quick little backwater just beside one of the briskest currents of London life. No. 131 was one of a row, all flat-chested, respectable, and most unromantic dwellings. As we drove up we found the railings in front of the house lined by a curious crowd. Holmes whistled.

"By George! it's attempted murder at the least. Nothing less will hold the London message boy."

There's a deed of violence indicated in that fellow's round shoulders and outstretched neck. What's this, Watson? The top steps swilled down and the other ones dry. Footsteps enough, anyhow! Well, well, there's Lestrade at the front window, and we shall soon know all about it."

The official received us with a very grave face, and showed us into a sitting-room where an exceedingly unkempt and agitated elderly man, clad in a flannel dressing-gown, was pacing up and down. He was introduced to us as the owner of the house, Mr. Horace Harker of the Central Press Syndicate.

"It's the Napoleon bust business again," said Lestrade. "You seemed interested last night, Mr. Holmes, so I thought perhaps you would be glad to be present, now that the affair has taken a very much graver turn."

"What has it turned to, then?"

"To murder. Mr. Harker, will you tell these gentlemen exactly what has occurred?"

The man in the dressing-gown turned upon us with a most melancholy face.

"It's an extraordinary thing," said he, "that all my life I have been collecting other people's news, and now that a real piece of news has come my own way I am so confused and bothered that I can't put two words together. If I had come in here as a journalist I should have interviewed myself and had two columns in every evening paper. As it is, I am giving away valuable copy by telling my story over and over to a string of different people, and I can make no use of it myself. However, I've heard your name, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and if you'll only explain this queer business I shall be paid for my trouble in telling you the story."

Holmes sat down and listened.

"It all seems to centre round that bust of Napoleon which I bought for this very room about four months ago. I picked it up cheap from Harding Brothers, two doors from the High Street Station. A great deal of my journalistic work is done at night, and I often write until the early morning. So it was to-day. I was sitting in my den, which is at the back of the

top of the house, about three o'clock, when I was convinced that I heard some sounds downstairs. I listened, but they were not repeated, and I concluded that they came from outside. Then suddenly, about five minutes later, there came a most horrible yell—the most dreadful sound, Mr. Holmes, that ever I heard. It will ring in my ears as long as I live. I sat frozen with horror for a minute or two. Then I seized the poker and I went downstairs. When I entered this room I found the window wide open, and I at once observed that the bust was gone from the mantel-piece. Why any burglar should take such a thing passes my understanding, for it was only a plaster cast and of no real value whatever.

"You can see for yourself that any one going out through that open window could reach the front doorstep by taking a long stride. This was clearly what the burglar had done, so I went round and opened the door. Stepping out into the dark, I nearly fell over a dead man who was lying there. I ran back for a light, and there was the poor devil, a great gash in his throat and the whole place swimming in blood. He lay on his back, his knees drawn up, and his mouth horribly open. I shall see him in my dreams. I had just time to blow on my police whistle, and then I must have fainted, for I knew nothing more until I found the policeman standing over me in the hall."

"Well, who was the murdered man?" asked Holmes.

"There's nothing to show who he was," said Lestrade. "You shall see the body at the mortuary, but we have made nothing of it up to now. He is a tall man, sunburned, very powerful, not more than thirty. He is poorly dressed, and yet does not appear to be a laborer. A horn-handled clasp-knife was lying in a pool of blood beside him. Whether it was the weapon which did the deed, or whether it belonged to the dead man, I do not know. There was no name on his clothing and nothing in his pockets save an apple, some string, a shilling map of London, and a photograph. Here it is."

It was evidently taken by a snapshot from a small camera. It represented an alert, sharp-featured simian man with thick eyebrows and a very peculiar projection of the lower part of the face, like the muzzle of a baboon.

"And what became of the bust?" asked Holmes, after a careful study of this picture.

"We had news of it just before you came. It has been found in the front garden of an empty house in Camden House Road. It was broken into fragments. I am going round now to see it. Will you come?"

"Certainly, I must just take one look round." He examined the carpet and the window. "The fellow had either very long legs or was a very active man," said he. "With an area beneath, it was no mean feat to reach that window ledge and open that window. Getting back was comparatively simple. Are you coming with us to see the remains of your bust, Mr. Harker?"

The disconsolate journalist had seated himself at a writing table.

"I must try and make something of it," said he, "though I have no doubt that the first editions of the evening papers are out already with full details. It's like my luck! You remember when the stand fell at Doncaster? Well, I was the only journalist in the stand, and my journal the only one that had no account of it, for I was too shaken to write it. And now I'll be too late with a murder done on my own doorstep."

As we left the room we heard his pen traveling shrilly over the foolscap.

The spot where the fragments of the bust had been found was only a few hundred yards away. For the first time our eyes rested upon this presentment of the great Emperor, which seemed to raise such frantic and destructive hatred in the mind of the unknown. It lay scattered in splintered shreds upon the grass. Holmes picked up several of them and examined them carefully. I was convinced from his intent face and his purposeful manner that at last he was upon a clew.

"Well?" asked Lestrade.

Holmes shrugged his shoulders.

"We have a long way to go yet," said he. "And yet—and yet—well, we have some suggestive facts to act upon. The possession of this trifling bust was worth more in the eyes of this strange criminal than a human life. That is one point. Then there is the singular fact that he did not break it in the house or immediately outside the house, if to break it was his sole object."

"He was rattled and hustled by meeting this other fellow. He hardly knew what he was doing."

"Well, that's likely enough. But I wish to call your attention very particularly to the position of this house in the garden of which the bust was destroyed."

Lestrade looked about him.

"It was an empty house, and so he knew that he would not be disturbed in the garden."

"Yes, but there is another empty house further up the street which he must have passed before he came to this one. Why did he not break it there, since it is evident that every yard that he carried it increased the risk of some one meeting him?"

"I give it up," said Lestrade.

Holmes pointed to the street lamp above our heads. "He could see what he was doing here, and he could not there. That was his reason."

"By Jove! that's true," said the detective. "Now that I come to think of it, Dr. Barnicot's bust was broken not far from his red lamp. Well, Mr. Holmes, what are we to do with that fact?"

"To remember it—to docket it. We may come on something later which will bear upon it. What steps do you propose to take now, Lestrade?"

"The most practical way of getting at it, in my opinion, is to identify the dead man. There should be no difficulty about that. When we have found who he is and who his associates are, we should have a good start in learning what he was doing in Pitt Street last night, and who it was who met him and

killed him on the doorstep of Mr. Horace Harker. Don't you think so?"

"No doubt, and yet it is not quite the way in which I should approach the case."

"What would you do, then?"

"Oh, you must not let me influence you in any way! I suggest that you go on your line and I on mine. We can compare notes afterward and each will supplement the other."

"Very good," said Lestrade.

"If you are going back to Pitt Street you might see Mr. Horace Harker. Tell him from me that I have quite made up my mind, and that it is certain that a dangerous homicidal lunatic with Napoleonic delusions was in his house last night. It will be useful for his article."

Lestrade stared. "You don't seriously believe that!" Holmes smiled.

"Don't I? Well, perhaps I don't. But I am sure that it will interest Mr. Horace Harker and the subscribers of the Central Press Syndicate. Now, Watson, I think that we shall find that we have a long and rather complex day's work before us. I should be glad, Lestrade, if you could make it convenient to meet us at Baker Street at six o'clock this evening. Until then I should like to keep this photograph, found in the dead man's pocket. It is possible that I may have to ask your company and assistance upon a small expedition which will have to be undertaken to-night if my chain of reasoning should prove to be correct. Until then good-by and good luck!"

Sherlock Holmes and I walked together to the



He picked up his hunting-crop and struck Napoleon

High Street, where he stopped at the shop of Harding Brothers, whence the bust had been purchased. A young assistant informed us that Mr. Harding would be absent until afternoon, and that he was himself a newcomer who could give us no information. Holmes's face showed his disappointment and annoyance.

"Well, well, we can't expect to have it all our own way, Watson," he said at last. "We must come back in the afternoon if Mr. Harding will not be here until then. I am, as you have no doubt surmised, endeavoring to trace these busts to their source, in order to find if there is not something peculiar which may account for their remarkable fate. Let us make for Mr. Morse Hudson of the Kennington Road and see if he can throw any light upon the problem."

A drive of an hour brought us to the picture-dealer's establishment. He was a small, stout man, with a red face and a peppery manner.

"Yes, sir. On my very counter, sir!" said he. "What we pay rates and taxes for I don't know, when any ruffian can come in and break one's goods. Yes, sir, it was I who sold Dr. Barnicot his two statues. Disgraceful, sir! A Nihilist plot—that's what I make it. No one but an Anarchist would go about breaking statues—red republicans, that's what I call 'em. Who did I get the statues from? I don't see what that has to do with it. Well, if you really want to know, I got them from Gelder & Co. in Church Street, Stepney. They are a well-known house in the trade, and have been this twenty years. How many had I? Three—two and one are three—two of Dr. Barnicot's and one smashed in broad daylight on my own counter. Do I know that photograph? No, I don't. Yes, I do, though! Why, it's Beppo. He was a kind of Italian piecework man who made himself useful in the shop. He could carve a bit, and gild and frame, and do odd jobs. The rascal left me last week, and I've heard nothing of him since. No, I don't know where he came from, nor where he went to. I have nothing against him while he was here. He was gone two days before the bust was smashed."

"Well, that's all we could reasonably expect to get from Morse Hudson," said Holmes, as we emerged from the shop. "We have this Beppo as a common factor both in Kennington and in Kensington, so that is worth a ten-mile drive. Now, Watson, let us make for Gelder & Co. of Stepney, the source and origin of busts. I shall be surprised if we don't get some help down there."

In rapid succession we passed through the fringe of fashionable London, Hotel London, Theatrical London, Literary London, Commercial London, and finally Maritime London, till we came to a riverside city of a

hundred thousand souls where the tenement houses swelter and reek with the outcasts of Europe. Here in a broad thoroughfare, once the abode of wealthy city merchants, we found the sculpture works for which we searched. Outside was a considerable yard full of monumental masonry. Inside was a large room in which fifty workers were carving or molding. The manager, a big blond German, received us civilly and gave a clear answer to all Holmes's questions. A reference to his books showed that hundreds of casts had been taken from a marble copy of Devine's head of Napoleon, but that the three which had been sent to Morse Hudson a year or so before had been half of a batch of six, the other three being sent to Harding Brothers of Kensington. There was no reason why those six should be different from any of the other casts. He could suggest no possible cause why any one should wish to destroy them—in fact, he laughed at the idea. Their wholesale price was six shillings, but the retailer would get twelve or more. The cast was taken in two molds, one from each side of the face, and then these two profiles of plaster of Paris were joined together to make the complete bust. The work was usually done by Italians in the room we were in. When finished the busts were put on a table in the passage to dry, and afterward stored. That was all he could tell us.

But the production of the photograph had a remarkable effect upon the manager. His face flushed with anger and his brows knotted over his blue Teutonic eyes. "Ah, the rascal!" he cried. "Yes, indeed, I know him very well. This has always been a respectable establishment, and the only time that we have ever had the police in it was over this very fellow. It was more than a year ago now. He knifed another Italian in the street, and then he came to the works with the police on his heels, and he was taken here. Beppo was his name—his second name I never knew. Served me right for engaging a man with such a face. But he was a good workman, one of the best."

"What did he get?"

"The man lived, and he got off with a year. I have no doubt he is out now; but he has not dared to show his nose here. We have a cousin of his here, and I dare say he could tell you where he is."

"No, no," cried Holmes, "not a word to the cousin—not a word, I beg you. The matter is very important, and the further I go with it the more important it seems to grow. When you referred in your ledger to the sale of those casts, I observed that the date was June 3 of last year. Could you give me the date when Beppo was arrested?"

"I could tell you roughly by the pay-list," the manager answered. "Yes," he continued, after some turning over of pages, "he was paid last on May 20th."

"Thank you," said Holmes. "I don't think that I need intrude upon your time and patience any more." With a last word of caution that he should say nothing as to our researches we turned our faces westward once more.

The afternoon was far advanced before we were able to snatch a hasty luncheon at a restaurant. A news bill at the entrance announced "Kensington outrage. Murder by a Madman," and the contents of the paper showed that Mr. Horace Harker had got his account into print after all. Two columns were occupied with a highly sensational and flowery rendering of the whole incident. Holmes propped it against the cruet stand and read it while he ate. Once or twice he chuckled.

"This is all right, Watson," said he. "Listen to this: 'It is satisfactory to know that there can be no difference of opinion upon this case, since Mr. Lestrade, one of the most experienced members of the official force, and Mr. Sherlock Holmes, the well-known consulting expert, have each come to the conclusion that the grotesque series of incidents which have ended in so tragic a fashion arise from lunacy rather than from deliberate crime. No explanation save mental aberration can cover the facts.' The press, Watson, is a most valuable institution if you only know how to use it. And now, if you have quite finished, we will hark back to Kensington and see what the manager of Harding Brothers has to say to the matter."

The founder of that great emporium proved to be a brisk, crisp little person, very dapper and quick, with a clear head and a ready tongue.

"Yes, sir, I have already read the account in the evening papers. Mr. Horace Harker is a customer of ours. We supplied him with the bust some months ago. We ordered three busts of that sort from Gelder & Co. of Stepney. They are all sold now. To whom? Oh, I dare say, by consulting our sales-book we could very easily tell you. Yes, we have the entries here. One to Mr. Harker, you see, and one to Mr. Josiah Brown of Laburnum Lodge, Laburnum Vale, Chiswick, and one to Mr. Sandford of Lower Grove Road, Reading. No, I have never seen this face which you show me in the photograph. You would hardly forget it, would you, sir, for I've seldom seen an uglier? Have we any Italians on the staff? Yes, sir, we have several among our work-people and cleaners. I dare say they might get a peep at that sales-book if they wanted to. There is no particular reason for keeping a watch upon that book. Well, well, it's a very strange business, and I hope that you'll let me know if anything comes of your inquiries."

Holmes had taken several notes during Mr. Harding's evidence, and I could see that he was thoroughly satisfied by the turn which affairs were taking. He made no remark, however, save that, unless we hurried, we should be late for our appointment with Lestrade. Sure enough, when we reached Baker Street the detective was already there, and we found him pacing up and down in a fever of impatience. His look of importance showed that his day's work had not been in vain.

"Well?" he asked. "What luck, Mr. Holmes?"

"We have had a very busy day and not entirely a wasted one," my friend explained. "We have seen both the retailers and also the wholesale manufacturers. I can trace each of the Napoleon busts now from the beginning." (Continued on page 28.)



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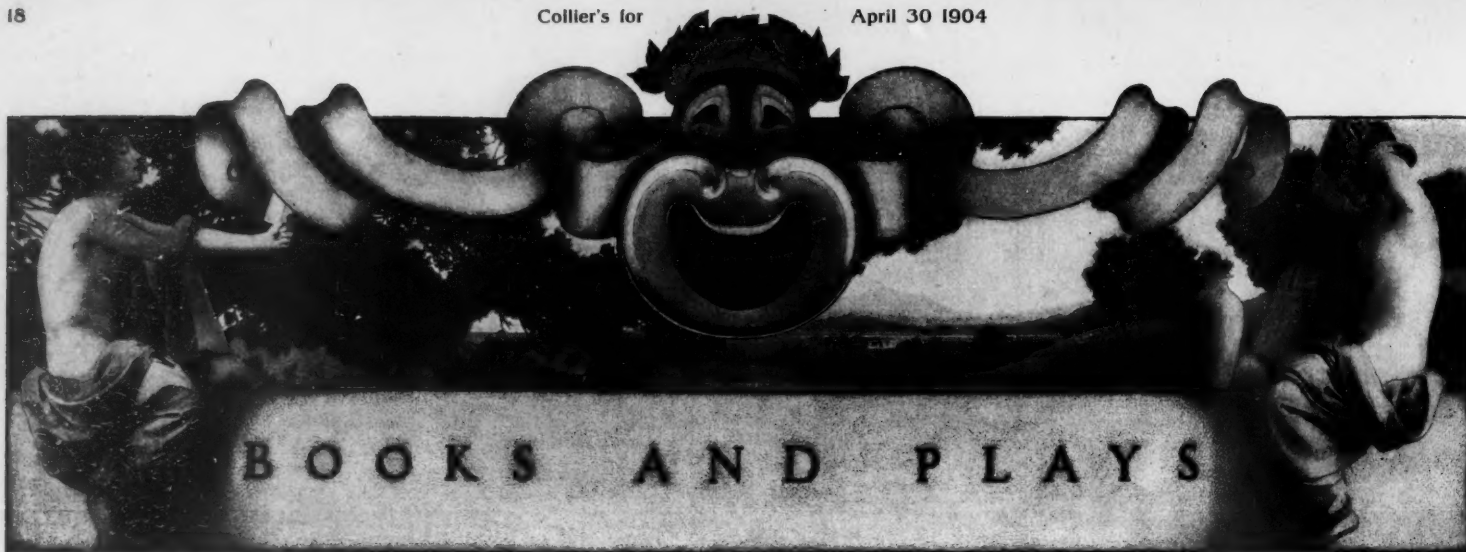
IN THE SAM

DRAWN BY CHARLES DANA



THE SAME BOAT

CHARLES DANA GIBSON



HEADPIECE BY MAXFIELD PARRISH

By NORMAN HAPGOOD

Uplifting Shakespeare

ONLY a pedant would insist that improvement in Shakespeare was impossible. A discreet manager might improve him by blotting some portion of Ben Jonson's estimate of a thousand lines. Adding is another question. When a man undertakes to change one of Shakespeare's plays, therefore, he might ask himself two questions: 1. Am I fitted to make improvements in Shakespeare? 2. Am I fitted not only to cut and rearrange, but to substitute my style for his? Mr. Rosenfeld, who, with many a blast, has proclaimed himself an uplifter of the American drama, has answered both questions in the affirmative. Some of his interpolations at least have been used before, but that is no excuse for a man who flaunts such a mission. To an intelligence of the ordinary grade, like mine, the conclusion of "Much Ado About Nothing" is pretty and harmonious. Mr. Rosenfeld's improvement consists in ending it with, "I've got the toothache," spoken by Don Pedro, in answer to Benedick's allegation that he was sad. "I've got the toothache." Do we need a Century repertory company to give us Sidney Rosenfeld or any preceding analogue of his? Benedick, the easy wit, is made so pleased with his own humor that, after calling Claudio and his companion "Hobby horses" casually in the midst of a sentence, he says the word twice more, "Hobby horses, Hobby horses." After the scene in which Benedick promises Beatrice to kill Claudio, Beatrice, to show her satisfaction, says, "Kiss my hand again," and asks, to make sure, if Benedick will really kill Claudio. "Yes," says that delicious wit, "kill him dead. Sure as he's alive, I will." Angels and ministers of grace! Behold the uplifting of the drama. Let us do Mr. Rosenfeld justice, however. In the famous lines: "Write down, that they hope they serve God: and write God first; for God defend but God should go before such villains!"—in these lines Mr. Rosenfeld has, with almost superlative sensibility, spared our feelings by substituting "Heaven" throughout. Immediately after, a nice sense of fitness, and an intimacy with Weber & Fields, leads to the command "Accusation those men." The Century Company's programmes contained columns of advertisements for Mr. Rosenfeld. The gracious reader shall be treated to one more of these exquisite interpolations and then spared, for their name is legion.

1. Watch. "We charge you in the prince's name, stand." [Shakespeare.]

Conrad. "Oh, you do, do you?" [Rosenfeld.]

The stage management was as bad as such discretion in language would suggest. The principal parts would all have been well acted, had not the "business" and the general stage direction, or lack of it, gone beyond the bounds of credible stupidity.

Poor Ibsen Also

AFTER Shakespeare, Mr. Rosenfeld turned his light upon Ibsen, who, according to Mrs. Fiske, is to be second only to Shakespeare in the acting repertory of the future. Many ambitious actresses would hardly be satisfied without the "Doll's House," "Hedda Gabler," "The Master Builder," and "Rosmersholm." The gentle Ellen Terry harked back to an early Ibsen play this season, and Mrs. Campbell has been thinking of "Lady Inger of Ostrot."

"Rosmersholm" was the play seized upon by Mr. Rosenfeld with which to uplift American taste. Weaker in theme and solution than most, it yet has much of the great technician's power, and if it had been managed on the standards of what Mr. Rosenfeld calls "the commercial managers," it would have done fairly. Produced as Mr. Conried or Mrs. Fiske might have produced it, it would have been a success. Mr. Rosenfeld seems to think that raising a country's dramatic standard is an easy kind of joke. Some-

thing like half a dozen rehearsals were given to this play, when the principal actors were full of other work, and it was dumped upon the public when half the players did not know their lines, and consequently the other half never received their cues. Mr. Carnegie has lately refused aid to improving the stage, on the ground that Mr. Ben Greet is the greatest extant actor and is not properly appreciated. Mr. Carnegie's ignorance of the stage is unsurpassed, but such noisy chatter about improvement as Mr. Rosenfeld has made, backed by such a pitiful conception of what is implied by progress, must increase the American prejudice against all who cry out against the drama as it is. The actors in the Century Company were good, and one of them, Florence Kahn, is an almost ideal Ibsen heroine. Her occasional performances during the last few years, in the intellectual drama, have given her a high potential rank in the minds of persons who understand such plays as are now being produced by Ibsen and the Germans. Her elocutionary powers are also unusual, although not sufficiently trained; and altogether she is a striking example of the truth that for the intellectual, imaginative actor there may be in America less demand, while our stage remains in its present state, than there is for ability of a more commonplace or usual sort.

"Pillars of Society"

INTELLIGENCE is an attribute in which American playwrights are not pre-eminent. If they dealt more with the content of alert contemporary minds, their productions might earn respect. Mr. Herne was a writer of ideas and ideals who stood almost alone. If our dramatists wrote about topics of importance they might develop a technique capable of exhibiting their material. Such reflections came naturally to me the other day on seeing a mangling of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." Why need we go to Norway to find dramatized business corruption garbed in hypocrisy? Have we no chasers of the dollar who are pillars of the Church? Have we not pillars of society and masters of finance whose relations with the ladies are secretly dramatic? Nothing offers more stirring material than life to-day among Americans. If we produced an

wrote the "Pillars of Society" he had not learned the technical mastery which gives such a hold to "John Gabriel Borkman," "Hedda Gabler," "Ghosts," the "Doll's House," and the whole later repertory, but he did know a good subject. If he could be changed into a youth, transplanted to America, and fed upon the newspapers, "the shame of the cities," histories of Standard Oil, General Wood, Mr. Hearst, the Post-Office Department, and the private gossip that accompanies the public hurly-burly, the result would be a series of dramas that would vivify our stage.

The almost incredible frivolity with which theatrical work is undertaken was fully illustrated in the "Pillars of Society." Wilton Lackaye, who took the leading rôle, so far from having studied his character, had not even learned his lines. He spent his time elaborating vast pauses and insistent mannerisms while he wrestled with the prompter. Most of the other players had no conception of the restrained, suggestive style without which true Ibsen acting is impossible. Miss Olive Oliver, assuming the part of an "old step-sister," whose nature and surroundings have kept her gay and cheerful into middle age, made herself up to look as young and charming as any girl. The performance was a dismal wrong to Ibsen, who, even in this experimental play of thirty years ago, had scenes of power, diluted though they were by explicitness, attenuated dialogue, explanation, very different from the compact, pruned writing with which he later learned to seize and hold the listener's mind.

Women and the Stage

WHY is it that Ibsen has so few great parts for men? Possibly his subtle and morbid mind fits him best for portraying nervous women. The same superiority in female parts is seen in many other modern playwrights, as Pinero, D'Annunzio, and the younger Dumas. The explanation possibly is allied to the present place of women on the stage. Among American actresses, several of whom are under thirty, are Mrs. Fiske, Julia Marlowe, Margaret Anglin, Eleanor Robson, Annie Russell, Blanche Bates, Maude Adams, Mary Mannering—and where are the men to correspond? The masculine leaders are few in number, and not one of those who are successful is in very early life. The art for which woman has shown the greatest fitness is the stage. A man who goes upon the boards may have histrionic genius, but is more likely to have a vanity stronger than any virile instinct. Woman may choose the stage because no other public function offers her such full and free development. As this is woman's age, and acting is woman's art, contemporary drama offers its widest opportunities to woman actors.

The Modern Villain

ANOTHER change with which the foremost dramatist of to-day is identified is the villain's transformation. Natural depravity, unmotivated evil, have disappeared from art. In Browning, as Professor Dowden has said, the villain is the world. In Ibsen evil elements are centred not so much upon an individual as on society. Science puts its stamp on art, for the dominating thoughts of an age infect all expression. Iago gives the reasons for his deeds, yet we never feel those excuses as so responsive to ourselves that we might be doing, under similar circumstances, what Iago did. In the modern play—French, German, Scandinavian, or English—the villain is even as you or I, or as the hero. Themes are popular which, like the story of "Paolo and Francesca" and "Pelléas and Mélisande," obliterate the lines of right and wrong and make heroes of the wrongdoers. Science, the doctrines of Jesus, the religion of humanity have combined to minimize the idea of absolute depravity and the moral chasm between the virtuous



FLORENCE KAHN

Ibsen or a Sudermann he would quicken and startle by showing on the stage stories which men tell in their offices and clubs. It was because "Candida" portrayed a situation which people discuss that it became the feature of the season that is passing. When Ibsen

and the bad. The stage, however imperfect the mirror which it holds to nature, reflects the general trend, and the drama changes with science and religion. Alteration in conventions, as lights, scenery, soliloquy, are superficial, but such a change as suppressing the old-time villain springs from the heart of modern thought.

Literature in Farce

THE average farce of France or America offers little excuse for thought or ink. German farces of the day are less attenuated, more full of life. Ours make a little go a long way, whether, in plot character, comic idea, or situation. To analyze any farce I have seen this season would be disastrous to peace of mind and self-respect, excepting "She Stoops to Conquer," which happily does not need analysis. The Ben Greet Company deserve our thanks for producing it. The acting, as a whole, was somewhat less than fair, but Miss Matthiessen's Kate was full of charm. Goldsmith was an enormous liar, a person abounding in good humor, versatility, and imagination, who became an author by profession at thirty, wrote a great novel at thirty-six, his first play at forty, and "She Stoops to Conquer" at forty-three, thus going through an evolution not uncharacteristic of literary men. If he was "an inspired idiot" we might imagine he would be the ideal man for farce, and "She Stoops to Conquer" would be perfect of its kind, if to its cheerful abundance it added a more technical logic and instinct for the stage. Lawless and awkward though it be, it is surpassed as farce in modern literature by Molière and Shakespeare only. No art requires a richer temperament than farce, in player and in author. The farce actor par excellence in our country to-day is May Irwin, and she has never found her author. Her mere existence should bring to light some genius able to create a woman Falstaff.

An Englishman on Chicago Humor

ANDREW LANG is a purist, and, moreover, he is old. His view of American humor is in no sense representative, for among the English generally the most popular American writing has been our humor. A recent violent review of George Ade by Mr. Lang is more absurd, if not more amusing, than

anything which Mr. Ade himself has written. Present American humor is largely built upon the metaphors of common experience. Mr. Ade is often comprehensible even when his slang is pure invention, because its origin is clear. He pushes his method very far, is frequently less humorous than peculiar, and is often overloaded in manner; but the gist of Mr. Lang's objection is that Mr. Ade is writing about a life of which Mr. Lang is ignorant and exultant in his ignorance. "It is not my design," he says, with fine scorn, "to go to Chicago in this present state of being, and, if I know myself, only a powerful medium indeed could summon me thither from the next world. One learns with regret that brandy and alcohol are 'paraphernalia,' which means 'that which a bride brings over and above her dower.' Why should a bride bring not only alcohol, but brandy also?"

Could pedantry go further? Mr. Lang would have difficulty in finding a modern dictionary in which paraphernalia does not have the derived meaning of equipments. Mr. Ade remarks of an English tourist that "the clothes he wore evidently had been cut from a steamer rug by his mother, or some other aged relative suffering from astigmatism," whereupon Mr. Lang indulges in the retort that "the nature of a steamer rug is not obvious, for perhaps 'steamer' is American for some entity not known here by that name," which is really almost too stupid even for Mr. Lang. He then admits that his countrymen have their "peculiarities": "We usually wear evening dress at public dinners, and we do not march down Piccadilly in round felt hats and frock coats." Note the "march," a favorite word in sarcasm of the heavier kind. To Mr. Lang wearing a round hat on Piccadilly is little short of *lèse-majesté*, and wearing a round hat with a frock coat anywhere is worse than a crime. It is a vulgarity. I was walking once in Hyde Park, wearing a sack coat and round hat, when I met a leading English author. He came as near as possible to cutting me. The next day, attired in a hat of shining silk and a coat to correspond, I met the same individual, was hailed as a long-missed friend, and hurried straightway into his social world. That author was not Mr. Lang, for there are many such. Our present critic is equally serious about clothes and vocabulary. He is wroth because he never heard of a one-night stand; but is Mr. Lang's

innocence of theatre talk the fault of Mr. Ade? Baseball metaphors make him very indignant, as they seem to him a combination of cricket and Rugby football; and to seem to mix up two recognized British sports is as bad almost as to wear a hat that is not English. Mr. Lang seems to be like his countryman of the anecdote, who said French was a queer language. "Just think," said he, "they speak of 'bread' as 'pain.'"

"But," explained his friend, "it sounds queer to a Frenchman to hear us speak of 'pain' as 'bread.'"

"Yes," hesitatingly admitted the Englishman, "but then, you know, it is bread."

Of this old story Mr. Lang needs reminding. I wish he would obtain and study McCutcheon's new book, "Bird Centre Dialogues." The "dialogues" are free from slang, and although they are in no way wonderful they are full of a fidelity in detail which would give the English critic much information that he lacks. The text is funnier than the pictures, but the whole is infused with that good-humored, laughing observation which is characteristic of Chicago and the humor of the West.

Another Englishman's Objections

UNIMPORTANCE is the salient feature of Sir Philip Burne-Jones. "Dollars and Democracy" lays claim to distinction from the run of hasty tourists' books, on the plea of Sir Philip that he stayed a year among us, under what he calls very fortunate conditions. Of some travel sketches we feel that the author might have produced a better volume could he have spared another week. Of Sir Philip we may say at least that he has done his best, and that time would not enlighten him nor custom cure his infinite stupidity. With the title of his book I have no quarrel, for money does count too much in our country, and it is wholesome to be reminded that it does. Mr. Lang would doubtless agree with the observation of Sir Philip that "for an American to speak of an English accent is like a singer who habitually sings flat commenting on some one else who is singing in tune! It's absurd." It is not, however, for any over-solemn provincialism that Sir Philip is remarkable, but for the utter commonplace of all he says. Part of what he writes is true, part is false, and true or false it matters not.



One Time there lived (that is to say
If half a crust of bread a day
And sleeping on a bed of hay
May so be rated)
A Gentle Youth who tuned his lay
To all the Metres of the day,
But was not, I regret to say,
Appreciated.

In Market-place or Public Way
He read his ode or sang his lay,
As was the custom of the day,
But none suggested
A Laurel Wreath or Crown of Bay:
Instead, one morn, to his dismay,
While spouting forth a Tragic Play
He was arrested.

In Irons he was led away,
And, by a Justice stern and gray,
For blocking up the Public Way
He was indicted.
Then, since he had nowith to pay
The Fine (a trifle anyway),
To leave the town without delay
He was invited.



He was arrested.

There was no choice but to obey—
He left the town at break of day,
Yet still his heart was brave and gay;
Fate could not queer him.
For was it not the month of May,
Were there not flowers beside the way,
And little lambs to sport and play,
And birds to cheer him!

He journeyed on for many a day;
The Peasants gave him Curds and Whey;
For aught I know the Fairies may
Some food have found him.
At night he slept beneath a Bay
Or Laurel Tree, and I dare say
Dreamed he was Laureate, and they
Were twined around him.

Indeed his only trouble lay
In this, that, tho' his spirits gay
And gentle Heart and winning way
Charmed and delighted
All whom he met, yet, strange to say,
To hear his verses none would stay—
Even the Peasants ran away
When he recited.

But he was not the sort that say,
"Oh, woe is mine—alack-a-day!"
He lived for Hope and in some way
Was bound to find it.
"What matter! Let them go," he'd say;
"Each to his taste—henceforth I'll play
And sing to Birds alone, for they
Don't seem to mind it."

And so he journeyed many a day,
Till now at last his darkening way
Lies thro' a forest dim and gray,
Yet, nothing daunted,
Though hoary branches bar the way
And twisted roots his steps betray
And ghostly voices seem to say
The place is haunted,

Singing a Carol blithe and gay,
He presses on, nor does he stay,
Until at last the light of day
His sight surprises.



Even the Peasants ran away

And now a little winding way
Leads, through a meadow pink with May,
To where, not half a mile away,
A Palace rises.

He wandered on, his thoughts astray,
Framing a little Roundelay
And weaving garlands of the May
(For whom not guessing),
Until before him suddenly
There loomed a gateway grim and gray
Whose dark doors yielded to the sway
Of his light pressing.

And lo! a garden gleaming, gay
With flowers in dazzling array
And fountains flashing silver spray
And bowers shady;
And on an emerald bank there lay
A creature fairer than the day,
Yet sadder than a moonlight ray—
A wondrous lady.

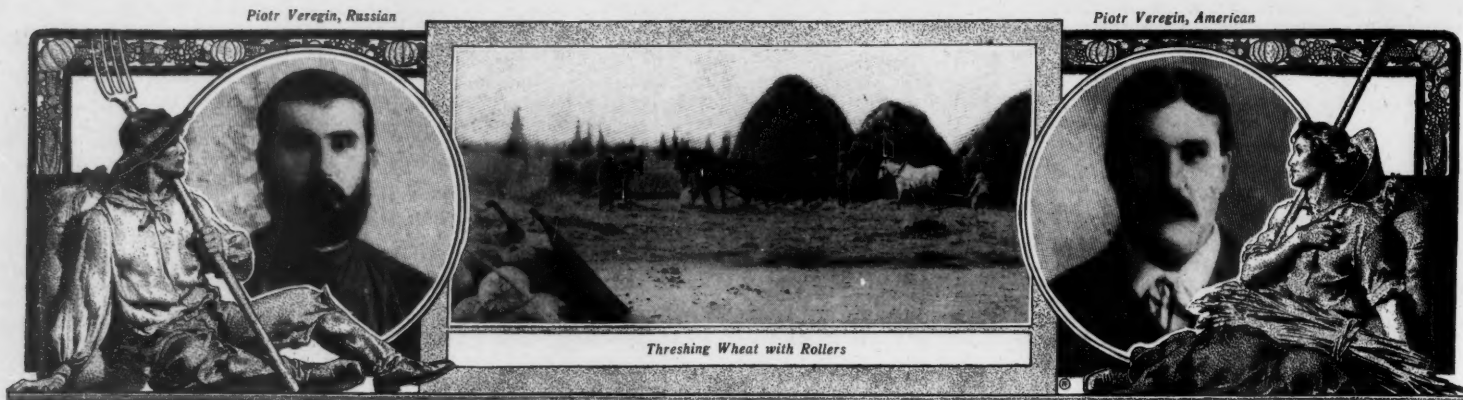
Abashed the Poet turned away,
When a low voice entreated, "Stay!
Read me that little Roundelay
I heard you singing."
It was as though upon him lay
A spell that forced him to obey,
And he recited it straightway
In voice clear ringing.

A dreamy, languid, far-away
Expression dims her eyes as they,
Like violets at droop of day,
Are closing—closing.
The Poet ends his Roundelay,
And turns to hear what she may say,
And finds to his complete dismay
The Princess dozing.

Then rose a cry: "She sleeps! Hurray!
The Princess sleeps! Oh, joyful day!
The spell is broken—Rise, I pray,
Oh, sweet song-maker."
'Twas the King spoke, "Arise, I pray:
I make you Laureate this day;
My daughter's hand, too, by the way,
Is yours—don't wake her."



"I make you Laureate this day"



A RUSSIAN COLONY IN AMERICA

LIFE AND MANNERS OF THE DOUKOBORS, WHO ARE MAKING GOOD CITIZENS IN CANADA

THE Slavonic word Doukobor means spirit wrestlers. It particularly signifies a sect of Russian peasants, some nine thousand of whom are settled in the western territories of Canada. The term was first derisively applied by a Bishop of the Greek Church while the Doukobors lived in the Milky Waters country of the Crimea. They showed humor by accepting it cheerfully as a verbal badge. To describe them as Quakers, teetotalers, vegetarians, anti-tobaccoists, communists, and professional philanthropists would not be far wrong. Their principal tenet

By E. W. THOMPSON

old had been vegetarians who didn't go in for any naughty fun, much less for fighting or military service. Because he successfully advocated harking back to the primitive, Russia's Government could think of nothing better to do than send him summarily to Siberia. A good many of his chief associates were similarly exiled. This confirmed the Doukabor majority in his views, for these gentle beings are obstinate in righteousness. Because they made a bonfire in 1896 of all their privately owned guns, a paternal Government sent more to Siberia, and turned the rest out of their Caucasian villages. Far removed and destitute, they suffered much until rescued by the united efforts of certain Russian, English, and American philanthropists, aided by Canada's Government. Reaching their present lands in 1899, they were there three years before Piotr Veregin was liberated after sixteen years' exile.

Possibly that monstrous punishment did Piotr good. If he went to Siberia a dreamy religionist, he emerged at forty with his wisdom teeth completely cut. A more politic administrator could not have been provided for his people. Finding that they had wasted 1902 in religious controversies, he composed their differences by creating an executive council. He appointed the foremost of one side to certain calming practical business, and intrusted equally important affairs to leaders of the other. These men have recently purchased wisely more than \$100,000 worth of goods and stock. The money came out of \$250,000, brought back to Piotr by the Doukobors whom he sent forth during 1903 to work on railways and among the surrounding population. In the villages he left barely enough men to grow food for a year. The purchased machinery and implements will enable the Doukobors to show up in agriculture. In Russia they were skilful farmers.

Their vegetarianism is not from dislike of animal food, but because flesh can not be obtained without killing. Eggs, butter, milk they devour abundantly. No fish, because fish live. They do not reflect that eggs are alive. The chick's right to existence begins, for them, when it chips the shell. Pigs they do not raise: they scorn proposals to cultivate foredoomed porkers for profit. Tears come into their eyes at the thought of butchering. At the visitor's avowal that he would not think it wrong to sacrifice all the edible animals in America if thus he could save one beloved human life, Simeon Reiban, a shrewd young Doukabor, fluent in English, held up hands astounded. Every animal, he declared, glorifies God by its existence. Its right to live is as clear as any man's. If Simeon's mother seemed at the point of death, and he were assured by a doctor that chicken broth would save her, he would not credit the assurance, since no doctor could diagnose the will of God. Doukobors have no doctors. Simeon's mother would say that if God willed her to die she would die glorifying Him, and not as an accomplice in the sin of killing a chicken. Not even rats should be destroyed, though it was proper to stop up their holes to save one's goods. Did they die

in consequence, that would be God's will, as He could give them other exits to food if He chose. Killing cattle would be almost the unforgivable sin. Dumb creatures, after long supplying men with milk, were entitled to old age in good pasturage and comfortable shelter. Their calves were equally sacred. Whenever Doukabor herds should, by natural increase, become too numerous for Doukabor lands, the excess should be given to needy people who would promise not to kill them or their increase. If they failed to keep faith, that would be their sin. Simeon shrank from no question. He was bewildered only by the contention, novel to him, that vegetarians are essentially cruel to edible animals, inasmuch as, by abstention from meat, they prevent the existence of beasts that would otherwise be raised for the butcher! He soon rallied and declared that, too, was according to the will of God. Yet this fatalist would not admit that man could not kill except by God's will. The inward Christ of any man always objected to his taking life. This Doukabor readiness in meeting subtleties doubtless indicated much discussion in the villages.



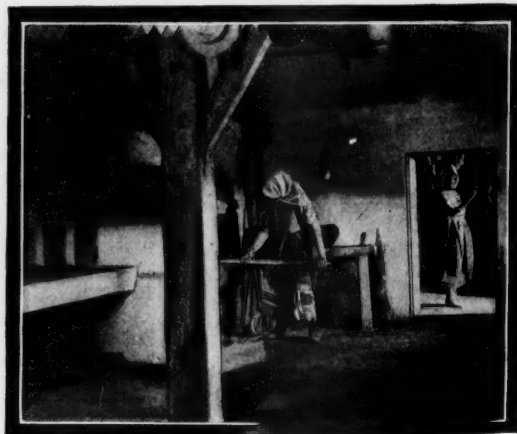
Making Russian Embroidery

is that the spirit of Christ or Conscience dwells in all men. From this they both reason and act logically. They have no organized church, no clergy, no worship more formal than occasional meetings at dawn for devotional singing, bowing profoundly to the Christ in each, and such remarks as the older may vouchsafe. They respect the Scriptures, but do not make a fetish of the Bible. So catholic are they that no Christian opinion appears disagreeable to them. Many entertain peculiar regard for the Virgin Mary and duly certified saints. The others say, in effect, "Oh, that's all right." They believe the Christ spirit resides in Mohammedans, Buddhists, and even in pagans. It is a go-as-you-please religion, except in requiring all to do as they would be done by.

Their teetotalism comes of straight reasoning. Christ being within, it must be wrong to put into the mouth aught that may cloud the spiritual, or move the bodily part to evil. Nevertheless, a Doukabor occasionally imbibes. If the effect be obvious, his brethren leave him to remorse on the first offence. Next time they remonstrate gently. After his third lapse they afflict him much with regretful advice. Did he fall again they would give him the cold shoulder. Among them public opinion must be potent beyond the Keeley Cure, since no Doukabor has been four times intoxicated.

In general they eschew tobacco, but do not think smoking very wrong in certain of the old who used the weed before the Doukabor reformation. Still these indulged ancients feel that the vice should not be too openly practiced. Passing through the Doukabor villages last December, I was occasionally invited to bestow tobacco on invisible fathers, grandfathers, grandmothers, aunts, or uncles. They always wanted it for a poultice. A Fort Pelly storekeeper alleged that "the Douks" often bought tobacco on the sly. It is little more than twenty years since many of them not only smoked openly, but drank vodka, danced, fought on sufficient excuse, served in the Russian army, and were generally profane. The reformer who induced them to forsake such vanities was Piotr Veregin, then a youth.

Piotr, an educated man, appears a disciple of Tolstoi, though somewhat original. The reformation was founded partly on his discovery that Doukobortshi of



A Doukabor Bakehouse

It is through their fondness for abstruse speculation that these sectaries are liable to religious vagaries. Late in October, 1902, eighteen hundred of them made a pilgrimage of two hundred and twenty miles on an opinion that Christ would reveal himself distinctly to those who should obey His injunction to leave all and follow Him. In May, 1903, another set of dreamers, including many women, old and young, assembled for a naked procession under persuasion that they were in the state of innocence of Adam and Eve before the fall. Early last autumn another group set about burning harvesting machinery by virtue of a contention that the employment of mechanical devices for purposes which human members can perform tends to blasphemy. Except for such absurdities, the Doukobors are orderly, industrious, and most charitable. They have frequently presented neighboring ne'er-do-wells with oxen, food, assistance in plowing, seeding, harvesting, and other matters.

Every village has its bath-house, where all inhabitants are steamed and doused once a week. It is a considerable cabin of two main rooms. One is for clothes washing, hot water being supplied from a great iron caldron let into the furnace of brick that heats the oven in which steam for the adjoining bath-chamber is generated. This oven is filled with stones, over which water is thrown through a little door when they are very hot. The steam rushes out through an orifice near the ceiling of the bath-room, where the temperature would be intolerable if bathers were not plentifully supplied with water. After having been rubbed and smartly whipped by oak twigs on which leaves have been cured, bathers descend to the floor and get a cold shower. Such a bath-house could be constructed anywhere for three hundred dollars.



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election. Piotr Verégin, general treasurer, is required to account to an assembly from all the villages. He makes a voluntary report to the Canadian Government.

Because the Doukobors object to registering births, deaths, and marriages, holding these to be their private concern, some suspect them of looseness in morality. But no sign of this was visible to me. The faces were of clean consciences. It is true that much immorality might occur if the Doukobors were not what they profess to be. Their marriages are informal, the bond is not regarded as sacramental, and they think divorce should occur whenever the married find themselves linked in unhappiness. But the marriages are, all love matches. There is no temptation to wed for social position or wealth where all are equally well off and in perfect equality. The system succeeds. Doukobor marriages last. There has been, according to Simeon Reiban, but one divorce among the nine thousand Doukobors in Canada.

The people are so hospitable that each village entertains all comers gratis, and so honest that any Canadian store or bank considers the word of "a Douk" as good for all he ever seeks of credit. Did they live in a flowery land of continuous summer, without mosquitoes or malaria, their Utopia might closely resemble the conventional sketch of Paradise. It is not, however, certain that many outsiders would wish to reside there long after having got in. Most of us are unfitted for conditions so simple.

§ §

\$5,000 for a Short Story

WITH a view to secure not only the finest work of already famous story-tellers, but to encourage and develop younger writers in the field of fiction, COLLIER'S WEEKLY offers the following prizes for original short stories by American writers:

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- A Third Prize of \$1,000

There are absolutely no restrictions as to the kind or treatment of stories. Every manuscript will be judged upon its individual merits. The stories may be of love, adventure, business, in fact anything, and they may depend upon plot, style, character, or atmosphere. It is the hope of the Editor to get the best of every kind.

I. The author must be an American by nationality or residence. As the object of the Contest is especially to bring out American fiction, we have made this condition, using the word American in its broadest sense and to include anybody residing on this continent as well as American citizens residing abroad.

II. There is no limit to the number of stories any writer may submit. That is, it is quite possible for one author to submit a dozen stories, win all three prizes, and have the remaining nine stories accepted for publication in the Weekly at five cents a word.

III. Stories may be of any length whatever, from the very shortest up to 10,000 words. The preferable length for use in the Weekly is from 5,000 to 7,000 words, but this will have no bearing on the award of prizes.

IV. All manuscript must be typewritten, laid flat, or folded in its envelope—in other words it must not be rolled. It must not be signed, but accompanied by a plain sealed envelope inscribed with the title of the story and containing a card or slip of paper with the writer's full name and address written on it. Under no circumstances must there be any word or indication on this envelope or on the manuscript itself or any matter sent with the manuscript that would divulge its authorship. No one will know who are the authors of the prize-winning stories until the judges have selected the three best manuscripts. The envelopes with the corresponding titles will then be opened, but not until then.

V. As one of the objects of this competition is to secure as many good short stories as possible, the Editor reserves the right to purchase any of the manuscripts which have failed to win a prize, but which he considers suitable for publication in the Weekly. All such stories will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word, except in the cases of authors whose recognized rate is higher than this amount, in which instance the author's regular rate will be paid.

VI. The copyright of the three stories winning prizes is to vest absolutely in COLLIER'S WEEKLY. All other stories which fail to win a prize, but are acceptable for publication in the Weekly, will be paid for at the rate of five cents a word for the serial rights only.

VII. All MSS. must be mailed on or before June 1, 1904. That is, although a story may reach us a week later than this day, should the envelope bear the post-office stamp with the name of the starting-point and the date of June 1, 1904, or any date previous to that, the MS. will be considered eligible for the contest.

Every story will be carefully read and considered, but the awards having once been made, the greatest despatch possible will be used in returning manuscripts to their authors.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: HENRY CABOT LODGE, United States Senator from Massachusetts; WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Author and Journalist; WALTER PAGE, Editor "World's Work."

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PHOTOGRAPHING THROUGH ANIMALS' EYES



FIG. 1.—Photograph of a house-fly made with the crystalline lens from the eye of an ox

By WILLIAM FRANKLIN WATSON
Illustrated with Photographs by the Author

It is a well-known fact that the eye of an animal is an optical instrument resembling in its plan a photographic camera, the lens being analogous to the camera lens. It is double convex and focuses the images of objects upon the sensitive back wall inside the eye, just as the camera lens focuses images upon the sensitive plate within it.

A consideration of these facts first suggested the possibility of removing the crystalline lens from the eye of a recently killed animal, mounting it in a camera, and using it to make photographs. After a large number of experiments this has been accomplished. Fig. 1 is the photograph of an ordinary house-fly, which was made by the crystalline lens taken from the eye of an ox. The natural lens was simply mounted in a camera in the place of the ordinary camera lens.

This experiment was extremely difficult on account of the softness and delicacy of natural lenses. They had to be handled with camel's-hair brushes, and only a small percentage of those mounted were found uninjured and capable of producing perfect photographs. In these experiments a few lenses were found imperfect owing to the growth of cataracts, which rendered portions of such lenses opaque.

The perfect crystalline lens is a very beautiful object, being entirely colorless and transparent. It refracts light strongly and is capable of producing very perfect images upon the photographic plate. As it magnifies considerably, it can be used for a class of work which is intermediate between ordinary photography and microscope photography. The scientist can readily get photographs of very small objects by combining the microscope with the camera, and can, of course, get photographs of quite large objects by the usual methods of photography. But to get good photographs of a fly or a spider is not so easy, because those objects are too large for the microscope and too small for the camera lens. But crystalline lenses of certain kinds seem to have just the magnifying power suitable for work of this kind.

It seems possible that further experiments with crystalline lenses from different eyes may more fully demonstrate their usefulness and lead to important practical results, especially if some method can be found for

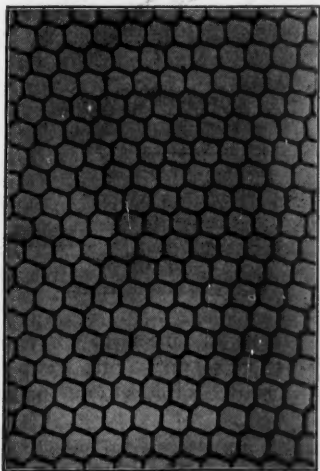


FIG. 2.—Corneal lenses from the eye of a house-fly

hardening those lenses while still permitting them to retain the exquisite beauty of form and transparency which they had while in the eye of the living animal.

The eyes of higher animals are generally very much alike and are all constructed upon the same general plan. But an examination of the eyes of lower forms of life reveals wonderful variations and peculiarities. Some of those have but one eye, while others have a very large number, and there is, of course, a great difference in the size. The largest eye that has ever been known was possessed by an ancient extinct reptile known as the ichthyosaurus. Its eyes were from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. Some small organisms have to content themselves with eyes that are almost no eyes at all. These



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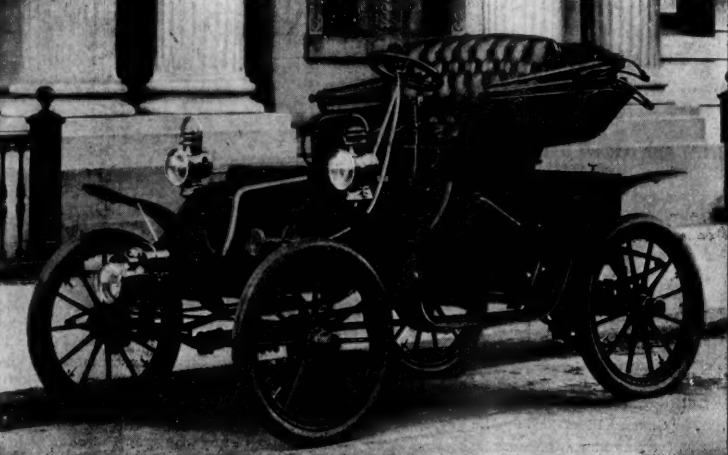
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I proved it useless to doctor the individual Organs themselves while the Nerve-power to fully operate them was lacking.

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That is what my, now famous, prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does.

It acts directly upon the Sympathetic Nerve Centers just as steam acts in an Engine.

It provides, through these inside nerves, the power to make the weakest organ do its duty.

It enables weak organs to cast off their clogging waste matter, and to repair their worn tissue.

It runs the human mill, at full capacity, till that mill produces enough new material to keep itself running without further help.

So sure am I of this Restorative that I authorize certain Druggists everywhere to supply it on a month's trial, to practically all who write me for that privilege.

To supply it at my expense if it fails to benefit,—at your expense if it cures.

The cost is but \$5.50 for six bottles, including my professional help during treatment.

Could anything better prove my faith in this system, than this voluntary test?

Could anyone furnish you better grounds for confidence?

You should get my book, which tells how to cure diseases permanently.

Write for it to-day,—now,—you can't get well too soon.

Just specify which of the six you need.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 4 for Women.

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P. S. Simple cases often yield to one bottle of Restorative. All druggists carry it.

But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that.

are called "eye-spots," and they are merely spots of irritable nervous substance, which seem to be scarcely capable of enabling the little creatures which possess them to distinguish light from darkness, much less to discern objects.

Insects' eyes generally present a conspicuous appearance, as in many species they cover both sides of the head. Those two organs are frequently called eyes, but in reality they are compound eyes, being made up of hundreds, or sometimes even thousands, of minute single eyes. In many insects those individual eyes can be distinguished by close observation without a microscope, as they give to the eye masses a granular appearance. These regular divisions on the surface are generally six-sided in outline and they are called facets. The number of facets or individual eyes possessed by different insects varies greatly. The common house-fly has about 4,000 and some beetles have more than 25,000. In Fig. 2 is shown a very small portion of the eye of a house-fly, considerably magnified. This illustration shows the regular arrangement of the six-

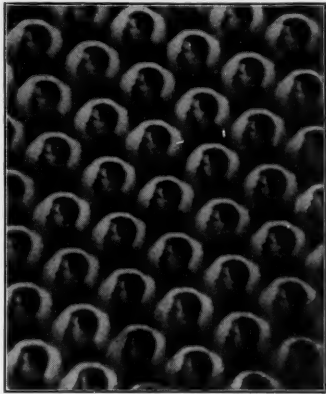


FIG. 2.—Multiple-image picture made with beetle's-eye lenses

sided facets which constitute the surface of the cornea of the eye.

Into the small space of a beetle's eye are crowded hundreds of facets. And yet each one is a perfect lens which is capable of producing the image of an object. This aggregation of lenses, when in the natural, curved position, will not produce separate images of an object, but they are believed to produce, in some way, one image only in the eye of the insect. And yet if the cornea is removed and spread flat upon a glass slip, all the images which the different lenses produce will be separate and distinct. These images are far too small to be seen without a microscope. But with this instrument they are clearly visible, and if the microscope is combined with the camera it is possible to make a multiple-image photograph, showing hundreds of pictures of the same object all exactly alike. The multiple-image photograph, Fig. 3, was made in this way. To produce the negative for this picture required exceedingly careful adjustments, delicate lighting, and most exact focusing. A special developer was required for the plate, and the utmost care was needed in its manipulation in order to bring out the details.

□ □

THE OLD-TIME MENAGERIE

It was not so long ago that showmen exhibited stuffed beasts and traveled by night that the public might not "see the elephant!"

By CHARLES H. DAY

THE first elephants seen in the United States were exhibited in tavern barns, moving from town to town in the night, to prevent the inhabitants from "seeing the elephant" free of cost. The earlier circus managers leased their animals from importing speculators. Turner, who toured principally in the East, added a menagerie to his outfit in 1844, leasing an elephant and six cages of animals from James June. In 1847 Turner increased the attraction by exhibiting a hippopotamus made out of leather. As Turner was originally a shoemaker, perhaps he manufactured the fake beast himself. As late as 1872, George F. Bailey & Co. toured New England and the Middle States with a caged stuffed giraffe in their collection of "wild beasts." In 1851 the Turners, sons of the original Turner, purchased their animals, and it is claimed that they were the first managers in this country to do so. They were followed by "Old" John Robinson and Jerry Mabie, who also found ownership more profitable than paying a treasury-draining percentage.

Percentage like interest was an eater, as exemplified by the firm of Thayer & Noyes, who during the Civil War leased a menagerie of the Van Amburgh party of showmen, who were large importers and in a single season received in percentage from Thayer & Noyes the full value of the animals leased.

As early as 1837 the desire to monopolize existed as it does to-day. June, Titus, Angvine & Co. of the Zoological Institute attempted a Morganic operation in the combination of all the tent-show exhibitions, but all the sheep did not come into the fold as contemplated, and the panic of 1837 prevented the completion of the plan. About that time General Rufus Welch and Caleb Weeks, who refused to be absorbed in the menagerie merger, sailed for Africa, and with the aid of John Clayton, a Scotchman of Cape Town, were fortunate in securing

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compacted lie.*

—George Herbert.

*Spring opens wide
Her casements now,
And winged blossoms
Perch on every bough.*

—Old Rhyme.

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WAFERS

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A confection to be served alone or with dessert; at the luncheon or dinner; with a sherbet or ice; with beverage or fruit. The crowning touch to the afternoon tea or tete-a-tete luncheon. To be had in the following flavors:

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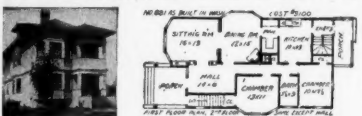
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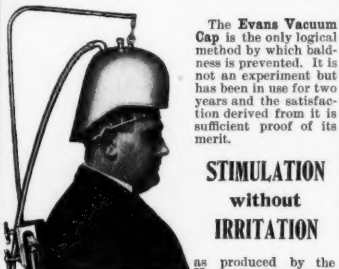
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The Evans Vacuum Cap is the only logical method by which baldness is prevented. It is not an experiment that has been in use for two years and the satisfaction derived from it is sufficient proof of its merit.

STIMULATION without IRRITATION

as produced by the Vacuum method, gives new life to the scalp, prevents hair from falling and makes new hair grow on bald spots where the roots still possess life. The exhilarating effects of the Cap, if used merely as a massage, make it almost indispensable after being once tried. Our patrons write us that the Cap, while producing the good effects of hand massage, is devoid of the irritating results of rubbing. We guarantee the Cap and would ask those interested to write for our free booklet.

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STARK TREES best by Test—75 Years Largest Nursery
FRUIT-BEARING FREE. We WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY Weekly**
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Danville, N. Y.; Etc

the first giraffes seen in this country. In 1843 he exhibited at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, the Balearic Islands, Genoa, and Marseilles, returning home by the way of Pernambuco, arriving on American soil in the spring of '44.

Frank Donaldson, a posturer and general performer, speaking of his experience with the first of the Turners in the early forties, refers to Tim Turner riding a principal act and Nap Turner riding and driving four horses. Donaldson is further quoted as saying: "Hotel rates were thirty-seven and a half cents a day, and it was no uncommon thing to see liquors placed upon the table free of charge, and the performers, upon leaving the dinner-table, presented by the landlord with a 'choice Principe'—two for a cent—and they were good cigars, too."

In the later forties and the early fifties, Raymond & Van Amburgh had a considerable corner in the menagerie business, having three exhibitions touring: The Eastern, Raymond & Driesbach's "Kid Glove" Show; Western, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Great Moral Exhibition; Southern, Raymond & Co.'s Native American Menagerie of seven cages, "not a foreign animal in the collection except a monkey." In 1863 they joined forces with P. T. Barnum, and were proprietors of Barnum, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Great Golden Menagerie, Longworth's Menagerie and Circus, Herr Driesbach's Menagerie and Floating Palace, sharing with Spaulding & Rogers, owners of the unique water amphitheatre afloat on the waters of the Mississippi. Messrs. Van Amburgh, Driesbach, and Longworth were "lion kings," their performances in the "iron-bound den" being a sensation of the day.

Elephants Brought from Ceylon

Seth B. Howes began the organization of a large show in 1850, and invited P. T. Barnum to join with him in the importation of a herd of elephants from Ceylon. Barnum was favorable to Howes' project, but as he had \$50,000 tied up in a deposit to guarantee the American tour of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, he had no money to invest. Howes shrewdly admitted the already famous Barnum to partnership, thus ensuring the success of the enterprise. A small bark called the *Regatta* was chartered, and a member of the Howes family was sent out to Ceylon, returning after eleven months with eleven elephants, one of the herd dying on the voyage. All of the elephants were small except Canada, a large fellow of unsavory reputation, afterward owned by Adam Forepaugh, and known as Romeo. Romeo was finally put to death while upon one of his vicious and destructive rampages. The elephants, counting expenses, cost Howes & Co. the very moderate sum of \$11,000. During the seasons of 1852 and 1853 the proprietors were P. T. Barnum, Seth B. Howes, and Lewis B. Lent, afterward of the New York Circus on Fourteenth Street. The title of the exhibition was P. T. Barnum's American Museum and Menagerie, and the great drawing powers were the name of P. T. Barnum, Tom Thumb, and the ten elephants. The active management devolved upon Mr. Lent. The advertising of the show was in the Barnumesque, as Phineas was handy with the pen and liberal with the press. Barnum was a teetotaler, and made a great deal of capital out of his temperate habits. Barnum and Howes also imported a giraffe at an expense of \$15,000, but it was not the first of these delicate animals seen here, as announced in the small bills and large advertisements. Out of revenge for the fib, the giraffe died early, as did half a dozen others that Barnum in vain attempted to acclimate. Howes & Co. brought out the first hippopotamus, afterward disposing of it to Sands, Nathans & Bailey, who quickly turned \$150,000 in profits in exhibiting the "river horse" in connection with their circus and menagerie. The Bailey of the firm was George F. Bailey, who married a Miss Turner, a daughter of one of the exhibitors of the previously referred to leather "Behemoth of Holy Writ." The Sells Brothers of Columbus, Ohio, were the first managers to exhibit a pair of hippos, male and female.

Florida's First Circus

"Old" John Robinson, in 1824, organized a circus under the title of "Robinson & Eldrid's Great Southern Circus." Robinson was a rider and Eldrid was a clown, both experienced performers. Their announcements were headed, "Southern men, Southern women, Southern horses, and Southern enterprise against the world." Up to 1856 they toured the South-land winters. Adding a menagerie of eight cages, Robinson & Eldrid exhibited in Florida as early as 1845, being the first tent show to enter the State, and it is the boast of the Robinson family that the "Old" John Robinson Circus and Menagerie was the first of any consequence to visit Texas. In 1852 Connecticut by legislation, secured by John Robinson and other tent-show managers, removed a prohibitory law against that "immoral affair" the circus. Robinson & Eldrid quickly took advantage of the removal of the embargo, and as a pledged concession, "the ladies riding with the show wore long dresses, and the gentlemen knee breeches instead of tight shirts, and frilled shirts instead of tight shirts." Subsequently, the Nutmeg State enacted a prohibitive measure against the tent shows, but by some hocus-pocus the bill was stolen and never received the Governor's signature.

John Lowlow, for a lifetime a clown under the management of "Old" John Robinson, referring to the performances at Hartford, Connecticut, after the removal of the ban, says: "In the city of Hartford the show gave four performances in one day, using as a lot the City Commons, the menagerie forming an excuse for many of the Church people to attend."

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THE ADVENTURE

THE SIX NAPOLEONS

(Continued from page 15)

"The busts!" cried Lestrade. "Well, well, you have your own methods, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and it is not for me to say a word against them, but I think I have done a better day's work than you. I have identified the dead man."

"You don't say so?"

"And found a cause for the crime."

"Splendid!"

"We have an inspector who makes a specialty of Saffron Hill and the Italian quarter. Well, this dead man had some Catholic emblem round his neck, and that, along with his color, made me think he was from the South. Inspector Hill knew him the moment he caught sight of him. His name is Pietro Venucci from Naples, and he is one of the greatest cutthroats in London. He is connected with the Mafia, which, as you know, is a secret political society, enforcing its decrees by murder. Now you see how the affair begins to clear up. The other fellow is probably an Italian also and a member of the Mafia. He has broken the rules in some fashion. Pietro is set upon his track. Probably the photograph we found in his pocket is the man himself, so that he may not knife the wrong person. He dogs the fellow; he sees him enter a house, he waits outside for him, and in the scuffle he receives his own death wound. How is that, Mr. Sherlock Holmes?"

Holmes clapped his hands approvingly.

"Excellent, Lestrade, excellent!" he cried. "But I didn't quite follow your explanation of the destruction of the busts."

"The busts! You never can get those busts out of your head. After all that is nothing; petty larceny—six months at the most. It is the murder that we are really investigating, and I tell you that I am gathering all the threads into my hands."

"And the next stage?"

"Is a very simple one. I shall go down with Hill to the Italian quarter, find the man whose photograph we have got, and arrest him on the charge of murder. Will you come with us?"

"I think not. I fancy we can attain our end in a simpler way. I can't say for certain, because it all depends—well, it all depends upon a factor which is completely outside our control. But I have great hopes—in fact, the betting is exactly two to one—that if you will come with us to-night I will be able to help you to lay him by the heels."

"In the Italian quarter?"

"No, I fancy Chiswick is an address which is more likely to find him. If you will come with me to Chiswick to-night, Lestrade, I'll promise to come to the Italian quarter with you to-morrow, and no harm will be done by the delay. And now I think that a few hours' sleep would do us all good, for I do not propose to leave before eleven o'clock, and then you are welcome to the sofa until it is time for us to start. In the meantime, Watson, I should be glad if you would ring for an express messenger, for I have a letter to send, and it is important that it should go at once."

Holmes spent the evening in rummaging among the files of the old daily papers with which one of our lumber rooms was packed. When at last he descended it was with triumph in his eyes, but he said nothing to either of us as to the result of his researches. For my own part, I had followed step by step the various windings of this complex case, and though I could not yet perceive the goal which we would reach, I understood clearly that Holmes expected this grotesque criminal to make an attempt upon the two remaining busts, one of which I remembered was at Chiswick. No doubt the object of our journey was to catch him in the very act, and I could not but admire the cunning with which my friend had inserted a wrong clew in the evening paper, so as to give the fellow the idea that he could continue his scheme with impunity. I was not surprised when Holmes suggested that I should take my revolver with me. He had himself picked up the loaded hunting crop which was his favorite weapon.

A four-wheeler was at the door at eleven, and in it we drove to a spot at the other side of Hammersmith Bridge. Here the cabman was directed to wait. A short walk brought us to a secluded road fringed with pleasant houses, each standing in its own grounds. In the light of a street lamp we read "Laburnum Villa" upon the gatepost of one of them. The occupants had evidently retired to rest, for all was dark save for a faint light over the hall door which shed a single blurred circle on to the garden path. The wooden fence which separated the grounds from the road threw a dense black shadow upon the

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inner side, and here it was that we crouched. "I fear that you'll have a long wait," Holmes whispered. "We may thank our stars that it is not raining. I don't think we can even venture to smoke to pass the time. However, it's a two-to-one chance that we get something to pay us for our trouble."

It proved, however, that our vigil was not to be so long as Holmes had led us to fear, and it ended in a very sudden and singular fashion. In an instant, without the least sound to warn us of his coming, the garden gate swung open, and a lithe, dark figure, as swift and active as an ape, rushed up the garden path. We saw it whisk past the light thrown from over the door and disappear against the black shadow of the house. There was a long pause, during which we held our breath, and then a very gentle creaking sound came to our ears. The window was being opened. The noise ceased and again there was a long silence. The fellow was making his way into the house. We saw the sudden flash of a dark-lantern inside the room. What he sought was evidently not there, for again we saw the flash through another blind and then through another.

"Let us get to the open window. We will nab him as he climbs out," Lestrade whispered.

But before we could move the man had emerged again. As he came out into the glimmering patch of light we saw that he carried something white under his arm. He looked stealthily all round him. The utter silence of the deserted street reassured him. Turning his back upon us, he laid down his burden, and the next instant there was the sound of a sharp tap, followed by a clatter and rattle. The man was so intent upon what he was doing that he never heard our steps as we stole across the grass plot. With the bound of a tiger Holmes was on his back, and an instant later Lestrade and I had him by either wrist and the handcuffs had been fastened. As we turned him over I saw a hideous fallow face, with writhing, furious features, glaring up at us, and I knew that it was indeed the man of the photograph whom we had secured.

But it was not our prisoner to whom Holmes was giving his attention. Squatted on the doorstep, he was engaged in most carefully examining that which the man had brought from the house. It was a bust of Napoleon like the one which we had seen that morning, and it had been broken into similar fragments. Carefully Holmes held each separate shard to the light, but in no way did it differ from any other shattered piece of plaster. He had just completed his examination when the hall lights flew up, the door opened, and the owner of the house—a jovial, rotund figure in shirt and trousers—presented himself.

"Mr. Josiah Brown, I suppose," said Holmes.

"Yes, sir, and you, no doubt, are Mr. Sherlock Holmes? I had the note which you sent by the express messenger, and I did exactly what you told me. We locked every door on the inside and awaited developments. Well, I'm very glad to see that you have got the rascal. I hope, gentlemen, that you will come in and have some refreshment."

However, Lestrade was anxious to get his man into safe quarters, so within a few minutes our cab had been summoned and we were all four upon our way to London. Not a word would our captive say; but he glared at us from the shadow of his matted hair, and once, when my hand seemed within his reach, he snapped at it like a hungry wolf. We stayed long enough at the police station to learn that a search of his clothing revealed nothing save a few shillings and a long sheath knife, the handle of which bore copious traces of recent blood.

"That's all right," said Lestrade as we parted. "Hill knows all these gentry and he will give a name to him. You'll find that my theory of the Mafia will work out all right. But I'm sure I am exceedingly obliged to you, Mr. Holmes, for the workmanlike way in which you laid hands upon him. I don't quite understand it all yet."

"I fear it is rather too late an hour for explanations," said Holmes. "Besides, there are one or two details which are not finished off, and it is one of those cases which are worth working out to the very end. If you will come round once more to my rooms at six o'clock to-morrow, I think I shall be able to show you that even now you have not grasped the entire meaning of this business, which presents some features which make it absolutely original in the history of crime. If ever I permit you to chronicle any more of my little problems, Watson, I foresee that you will enliven your pages by an account of the singular adventure of the Napoleonic busts."

When we met again next evening Lestrade was furnished with much information concerning our prisoner. His name, it appears, was Beppo; second name unknown. He was a well-known ne'er-do-well among the Italian colony. He had once been a skilful sculptor and had earned an honest living, but he had taken to evil courses and had twice already been in jail—once for a petty theft and once, as we had already heard, for stabbing a fellow-countryman. He could talk English perfectly well. His reasons for destroying the busts were still unknown, and he refused to answer any questions upon the subject; but the police had discovered that these same busts might very well have been made by his own hands, since he was engaged in this class of work at the establishment of Gelder & Co. To all this information, much of which we already knew, Holmes listened with polite attention; but I, who knew him so well, could clearly see that his thoughts were elsewhere, and I detected a mixture of mingled uneasiness and expectation beneath that mask which he was wont to assume. At last he started in his chair and his eyes brightened. There had been a ring at the

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bell. A minute later we heard steps upon the stairs and an elderly, red-faced man with grizzled side-whiskers was ushered in. In his right hand he carried a large old-fashioned carpetbag, which he placed upon the table.

"Is Mr. Sherlock Holmes here?" My friend bowed and smiled. "Mr. Sandford of Reading, I suppose," said he. "Yes, sir. I fear that I am a little late; but the trains were awkward. You wrote to me about a bust that is in my possession."

"Exactly."

"I have your letter here. You said, 'I desire to possess a copy of Devine's Napoleon, and am prepared to pay you ten pounds for the one which is in your possession.' Is that right?"

"Certainly."

"I was very much surprised at your letter, for I could not imagine how you knew that I owned such a thing."

"Of course, you must have been surprised; but the explanation is very simple. Mr. Harding, of Harding Brothers, said that they had sold you their last copy and he gave me your address."

"Oh, that was it, was it? Did he tell you what I paid for it?"

"No, he did not."

"Well, I am an honest man, though not a very rich one. I only gave fifteen shillings for the bust, and I think you ought to know that before I take ten pounds from you."

"I am sure the scruple does you honor, Mr. Sandford. But I have named that price, so I intend to stick to it."

"Well, it is very handsome of you, Mr. Holmes. I brought the bust up with me, as you asked me to do. Here it is!" He opened his bag, and at last we saw placed upon our table a complete specimen of that bust which we had already seen more than once in fragments.

Holmes took a paper from his pocket and laid a ten-pound note upon the table.

"You will kindly sign that paper, Mr. Sandford, in the presence of these witnesses. It is simply to say that you transfer every



He carried a large old-fashioned carpetbag

possible right that you ever had in the bust to me. I am a methodical man, you see, and you never know what turn events might take afterward. Thank you, Mr. Sandford; here is your money; and I wish you a very good evening."

"When our visitor had disappeared Sherlock Holmes's movements were such as to rivet our attention. He began by taking a clean white cloth from a drawer and laying it over the table. Then he placed his newly acquired bust in the centre of the cloth. Finally he picked up his hunting-crop and struck Napoleon a sharp blow on the top of the head. The figure broke into fragments and Holmes bent eagerly over the shattered remains. Next instant with a loud shout of triumph he held up one splinter in which a round dark object was fixed like a plum in a pudding.


"Gentlemen," he cried, "let me introduce you to the famous black pearl of the Borgias." Lestrade and I sat silent for a moment, and then with a spontaneous impulse we both broke out clapping as at the well-wrought crisis of a play. A flush of color sprang to Holmes's pale cheeks, and he bowed to us like the master dramatist who receives the homage of his audience. It was at such moments that for an instant he ceased to be a reasoning machine and betrayed his human love for admiration and applause. The same singularly proud and reserved nature which turned away with disdain from popular notoriety was capable of being moved to its depths by spontaneous wonder and praise from a friend.

"Yes, gentlemen," said he, "it is the most famous pearl now existing in the world, and it has been my good fortune by a connected chain of inductive reasoning to trace it from the Prince of Colonna's bedroom at the Dacre Hotel, where it was lost, to the interior of this, the last of the six busts of Napoleon which were manufactured by Gelder & Co. of Stepney. You will remember, Lestrade,

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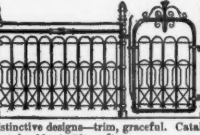
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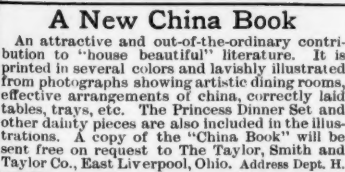
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the sensation caused by the disappearance of this valuable jewel, and the vain efforts of the London police to recover it. I was myself consulted upon the case, but I was unable to throw any light upon it. Suspicion fell upon the maid of the Princess, who was an Italian, and it was proved that she had a brother in London, but we failed to trace any connection between them. The maid's name was Lucretia Venucci, and there is no doubt in my mind that the Pietro who was murdered two nights ago was the brother. I have been looking up the dates in the old files of the paper, and find that the disappearance of the pearl was exactly two days before the arrest of Beppo for some crime of violence—an event which took place in the factory of Gelder & Co. at the very moment when those busts were being made. Now you clearly see the sequence of events, though you see them, of course, in the inverse order to the way in which they presented themselves to me. Beppo had the pearl in his possession. He may have stolen it from Pietro, he may have been Pietro's confederate, he may have been the go-between of Pietro and his sister. It is of no consequence to us which is the correct solution. The main fact is that he *had* the pearl, and at that moment when it was on his person he was pursued by the police. He made for the factory in which he worked, and he knew that he had only a few minutes in which to conceal this enormously valuable prize, which would otherwise be found on him when he was searched. Six plaster casts of Napoleon were drying in the passage. One of them was still soft. In an instant Beppo, a skilful workman, made a small hole in the wet plaster, dropped in the pearl, and with a few touches covered over the aperture once more. It was an admirable hiding-place. No one could possibly find it. But Beppo was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and in the meanwhile his six busts were scattered over London. He could not tell which contained his treasure. Only by breaking them could he see. Even shaking would tell him nothing; for, as the plaster was wet, it was probable that the pearl would adhere to it—as, in fact, it has done. Beppo did not despair, and he conducted his search with considerable ingenuity and perseverance. Through a cousin who works with Gelder he found out the retail firms who had bought the busts. He managed to find employment in two of them, and in that way tracked down three of them. The pearl was not there. Then with the help of some Italian employee he succeeded in finding out where the other three busts had gone. The first was at Harker's. There he was dogged by his confederate, who held Beppo responsible for the loss of the pearl, and he stabbed him in the scuffle which followed."

"If he was his confederate why should he carry his photograph?" I asked.

"As a means of tracing him if he wished to inquire about him from any third person. That was the obvious reason. Well, after the murder I calculated that Beppo would probably hurry rather than delay his movements. He would fear that the police would read his secret, and so he hastened on before they should get ahead of him. Of course, I could not say that he had not found the pearl in Harker's bust. I had not even concluded for certain that it was the pearl; but it was evident to me that he was looking for something, since he carried the bust past the other houses in order to break it in the garden which had a lamp overlooking it. Since Harker's bust was one in three, the chances were exactly, as I told you, two to one against the pearl being inside it. There remained two busts, and it was obvious that he would go for the London one first. I warned the inmates of the house so as to avoid a second tragedy, and we went down with the happiest results. By that time, of course, I knew for certain that it was the Borgia pearl that we were after. The name of the murdered man linked the one event with the other. There only remained a single bust—the Reading one—and the pearl must be there. I bought it in your presence from the owner—and there it lies."

We sat in silence for a moment.

"Well," said Lestrade, "I've seen you handle a good many cases, Mr. Holmes, but I don't know that I ever knew a more workmanlike one than that. We're not jealous of you at Scotland Yard. No, sir, we are very proud of you, and if you come down to-morrow there's not a man from the oldest inspector to the youngest constable who wouldn't be glad to shake you by the hand."

"Thank you!" said Holmes. "Thank you!" and as he turned away seemed to me that he was awfully moved by the praise of his human emotions that had very seldom been his. A moment later he was the cold and practical thinker once more. "Put the pearl in the safe, Watson," said he, "and get out the papers of the Conk-Singleton forgery case. Good-by, Lestrade. If any little problem comes your way I shall be happy if I can give you a hint or two as to its solution."

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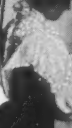
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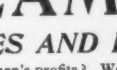
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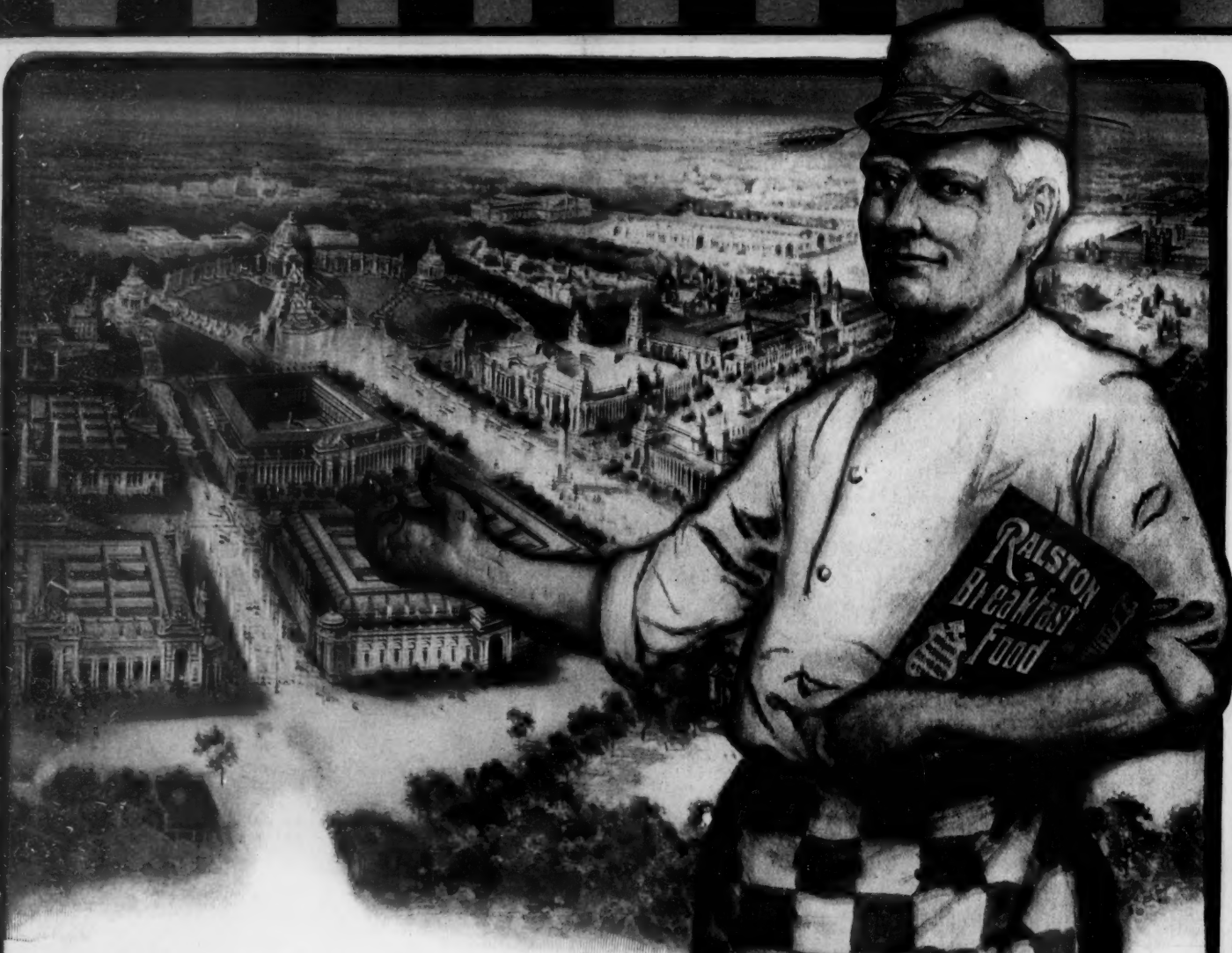



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